

# George Washington Papers, Subseries 3G, Varick Transcripts, Letterbook 4

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 1, 1779.

Parole Happy. Countersigns New, Year.

The Brigade Commissaries are to deliver their Hides and Tallow to the Commissary of Hides at Bound Brook at least once a week, taking his receipt for the same, and the Commissary of Hides will issue upon the order of the Commandant of Brigades what number of hides may be necessary to exchange for shoes for the use of their respective Brigades; provided that demand does not exceed the number delivered in.

The Officer of the day will in the tour of his duty pay a particular attention to the order of the camp and forbid Tippling Houses within it's Vicinity: No Person is permitted to sell liquor except such as are capable of giving decent entertainment to passengers, or specially authorized, upon penalty of forfeiting their liquors, which will be appropriated for the use of the Army.

No soldier is to be out of his quarters after dark; no person is to entertain them after that time under any pretence.

Lieutenant William Bruce<sup>50</sup> and Ensign Samuel Hanson<sup>51</sup> both of the 5th. Maryland Regiment are appointed the 1st, Adjutant from the 6th. day of June, and the 2nd., Quarter Master from the 1st. of October 1778, to said Regiment.

50. He was made captain in August, 1780; retained in the Maryland Battalion in April, 1783; served to November of that year.

51. He was made lieutenant in July, 1779, and retired in April, 1783.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 4, 1779.

Parole Hiram. Countersigns Hermon, Henly.

The commanding Officers of Brigades are to make report of their huts and how far completed as soon as possible.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 5, 1779.

Parole Ireton. Countersigns Iller, Ill.

As passing over Rye and Wheat Fields will prove very prejudicial to the inhabitants and ruin their crops, all officers are called upon to prevent as far as possible such pernicious practices and bring to condign punishment such as transgress.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 7, 1779.

Parole Lysander. Countersigns Lubon, Lue.

The Clothier General is immediately to deliver out to the respective regiments any deficiencies of the proportion of clothing allowed at Frederick's burgh: When that is completed, the commanding officers of Brigades are to make returns in to the Orderly Office of whatever then will be deficient.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 8, 1779.

Parole Montgomery. Countersigns Milo, Milton.

At a General Court Martial held near Fish Kill, November 9th. 1778, Colonel John Neville,<sup>71</sup>  
President:

Colonel Thomas Price,<sup>72</sup> commanding the 2nd. Maryland Regiment, was tried on the following charges, viz.

1stly. Cowardice on York Island in the face of the Enemy.

2ndly. Disgraceful behaviour in refusing to take command, at Hackinsack, of the regiment late Smallwood's when ordered to Fort Lee.

3rdly. Scandalously leaving Hackinsack at 12 o'Clock at night, when raining, on the report of the enemies approach.

4thly. Disgracefully leaving Kingston on the approach of the enemy.

71. Of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. He served to the close of the war.

72. He resigned in April, 1780.

5thly. Cowardice at Brandewine.

6thly. Cowardice at Germantown.

7thly. Ungentlemanlike behaviour in not complying with his promise, to leave the service, made at a court of Inquiry at White Marsh, by which he induced many of the Witnesses thro' compassion to suppress their evidence.

After maturely considering the charges and evidence and defence, The Court do acquit Colonel Thomas Price of the 4th. 5th. and 6th. charges; They also acquit him with honor of the 1st. 2nd. 3rd. and 7th. charges.

Major General Lord Stirling, Commander in Chief in the Jerseys, confirms the sentence of the Court and orders Colonel Price to be released from his Arrest.

Lieutenant Robert Porterfield<sup>73</sup> of the 7th. Virginia Regiment is to do the duty of Brigade Major 'till further orders in General Woodford's Brigade, Brigade Major Porterfield<sup>74</sup> being absent.

73. He was promoted to captain-lieutenant in July, 1779; captain in August, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; exchanged in December, 1780; transferred to the Second Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; served to close of the war.

74. Brigade Maj. Charles Porterfield. He resigned in July, 1779; was made lieutenant colonel of a Virginia State regiment in August, 1779; wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, S.C., in August, 1780; died of his wound in October, 1780.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 12, 1779.

Parole Queensborough. Countersigns Queda, Quinton.

The Deputy Clothier is immediately to make return into the Orderly Office of all the blankets, of every species of clothing and of any other articles he has on hand.

Captain Thomas Marsh Forman<sup>3</sup> is appointed Aide De Camp to Major General Lord Stirling in the room of Major Monroe,<sup>4</sup> resigned the 20th. of December last, and is to be regarded and obeyed as such.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, January 13, 1779.

Parole Rodolphus. Countersigns Random, Raval.

A subaltern from the Pennsylvania line and one from Muhlenberg's Brigade to be sent immediately to Brunswick to superintend the sick in the hospitals at that place;

They will receive orders from Colo. Beauford<sup>5</sup> who is now there.

3. Capt. Thomas Marsh Forman. He served as aide to Stirling until January, 1783.

4. Maj. James Monroe. He had resigned in December, 1778. (He became the fifth President of the United States.)

5. Col. Abraham Buford, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, January 17, 1779.

Parole Vienna. Countersigns Vado, Virginia.

At a Brigade General Court Martial held near Millstone, January 9th, 1779, whereof Major Grier<sup>16</sup> was President, Lieutenant Patrick Fullerton, of the 2nd. Pennsylvania Regiment was tried for "Ungentlemanlike behaviour," found guilty of the charge and sentenced to pay Captain Tolbut<sup>17</sup> a reasonable price for two shirts, two stocks and one blanket and to be dismissed the service agreeable to the 25th. Article 14th. section of the Articles of War.

Major General Lord Stirling, Commander in Chief, in the Jerseys approves the sentence and orders it to take place immediately: The Pay Master of the 2nd. Pennsylvania Regiment is to stop the value of said Articles out of said Fullerton's wages which may be now due and pay it to Captain Tolbut.

16. Maj. James Grief, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was transferred to the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781, and to the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1783; served to November, 1783.

17. Capt. Samuel Tolbert, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, January 18, 1779.

Parole Wittenburgh. Countersigns Witney, Worms.

The Honble the Congress have been pleased to pass the following Resolve,<sup>18</sup> viz:

Whereas it may happen that part of the moneys paid for the mouths of September, October, and November, to the officers and soldiers of the United States, for their pay and subsistence, may be of the emissions of the 20 May, 1777, and the 11 of April, 1778:<sup>19</sup>

Resolved, That in such case the pay master general and pay masters of the respective departments be directed to exchange such moneys, to the end that the said officers and soldiers be not deprived of the use of the same.

The officers and soldiers of the Army who are possessed of any bills of credit of Continental money of the emissions abovementioned, are desired to carry them in to the Pay Master General's Office in order to have them exchanged for bills of other emissions, which have not yet been counterfeited.

18. The resolve of Jan. 12, 1779.

19. These emissions of May 20, 1777, and Apr. 11, 1778, were withdrawn from circulation by the resolve of Congress of Jan. 2, 1779, on account of numerous counterfeiting by the British at New York and others.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, January 21, 1779.

Parole Archangel. Countersigns Bolton, Canton.

The Deputy Clothier General is to issue a woolen cap to each effective man present belonging to the brigades in this camp on returns made by the commanding officers of brigades, countersigned by the Adjutant General.

The men on detachment at Monmouth to be omitted in the return as they will be drawn for seperately.

The Brigade Commissaries are regularly to turn in all the cattles' horns and feet, with the hides to the Commissary General of hides at least once a week; They will see that the butchers carefully take off all the hide from the feet, as much waste has been occasioned by a contrary practice.

The Officers commanding those brigades which have not yet complied with the order of the 26th. of December last relative to Ammunition, are desired to see that the returns are made out and Ammunition drawn agreeable thereto immediately.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, January 24, 1779.

Parole Rappahannock. Countersigns Sar, Tweed.

The Regimental Pay Masters are immediately to make out returns of shoes actually wanted in their respective Regiments, which the Brigade Majors are to digest into Brigade returns regimentally, have them signed by the officers commanding Brigades and deliver them in to the Orderly Office next Tuesday forenoon.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, January 27, 1779.

Parole Kildair. Countersigns Lar, Man.

Ensign Henry Strupp<sup>64</sup> of the German Regiment is appointed Adjutant to the same from the 1st. day of October 1778.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, January 28, 1779.

Parole Savannah. Countersigns Campbell, Lincoln.

John Mehelm, Esquire,<sup>65</sup> being appointed Commissary of hides

64. Ensign Henry Strupp (Stroop, Strape) is given as a lieutenant of Flower's Artillery Artificer regiment in May, 1778, by Heitman and is also so given in the official lists in the *Pennsylvania Archives*; he resigned in December, 1780.

65. Heitman gives a John Mehelm as colonel and quartermaster general of New Jersey Militia from 1776, and Tilghman indorsed his letter to Washington of Apr. 2, 1779, as from "Col. Mehelm."

for the State of New Jersey with full power and authority to collect and receive all hides, tallow, horns and other useful offal of all the cattle slaughtered in the said State for the use of the Continental Army or any persons whatsoever appertaining to it; All persons belonging to the same



are to respect him accordingly and to deliver the articles before mentioned to him or his order and to no other person whatever without orders from the Commander in Chief or General commanding in said State.

The discharge of three pieces of cannon at Major General Lord Stirling's quarters will be the signal of Alarm, in which case the troops are to be instantly put in the position lately ordered.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, January 31, 1779.

Parole Dephford. Countersigns Semlin, Elbe.

The Morristown guard to be increased to a Captains command and relieved monthly 'till further orders.

The officers will see that all the Ammunition

now in the men's hands be returned to the Regimental Quarter Masters, and in future when their men return from guard or detachments they are in like manner to see it turned in.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, February 2, 1779.

Parole Rothwell. Countersigns Foy, Pekin.

All the non commissioned officers and soldiers quartered upon the inhabitants are immediately to join their respective regiments in camp and none in future to lodge out of it.

A General Court Martial of the line to sit next Friday the 5th. instant, 10 o'clock A.M. at the Court Martial room for the trial of all such persons as shall come before it.

Colonel C. Hall<sup>85</sup> is appointed president; Lieutt. Colonel Gaskins,<sup>86</sup> Major Mentges,<sup>87</sup> two Captains from Woodfords, two from Muhlenberg's two from the 1st Pennsylvania and one from each of the other brigades on the ground to attend as members.

The Brigade Majors of the Virginia and Maryland line are furnished with the names of such men belonging to those States who are now in the Hospitals at Albany but are unable to return to camp for want of clothes; The commanding officers of their respective Regiments will send clothing to the Court Martial room next Friday, ten o'clock for their men

85. Col Josias Carvil Hall, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment.

86. Lieut. Col. Thomas Gaskins, of the Third Virginia Regiment.

87. Maj. Francis Mentges, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was later promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, to date from October, 1778.

agreeable to the lists, where a waggon will be ready to take them in. An officer from the Virginia line to superintend the conveyance of the cloathing and deliver them to the men at Albany and conduct the men to camp. He is to call at the Orderly Office for instructions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, February 4, 1779.,

Parole Newcastle. Countersigns Ilmen, Maro.

The Brigade Majors are reminded of the standing General Order to bring in their general returns, punctually, every Saturday at Orderly time.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, February 6, 1779.

Parole Leyden. Countersigns Kendal, Jago.

The Commander in Chief approves the orders issued by Major General Lord Stirling during his command at this camp and thanks him for his endeavours to preserve order and discipline and the property of the Farmers in the Vicinity of camp: He doubts not but the officers of every rank from a just sense of the importance of securing to others, the blessings which they themselves are contending for, will use their utmost vigilance to maintain those privileges, and prevent abuses as nothing can redound more to their personal honor and the reputation of their respective corps.

The views of Congress founded on the disadvantages which have arisen from the number of Purchasers or Contractors of hide and the absolute propriety of reducing the business of Contracts to a settled system for the sake of regularity in accounts, and equal justice to the troops, make it necessary to suspend the order of the 1st. of January so far as it respects the distribution of hides; But the General will thank any officer for informing the Commissary of hides of the names of such persons as are willing to give shoes in exchange for raw hides and the Commissary is hereby ordered to contract for them accordingly and see that they are delivered to the Clothier General or his deputy for the use of the Army.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, February 7, 1779.

Parole Inverness. Countersigns Nile, Hercules.

The Honble the Continental Congress having been pleas'd by their resolve of the 23rd. of January last to direct,

That the Commander in Chief be authorized and directed to take the most effectual measures, to reinlist for the continuance of the war, all such of the continental troops as are not expressly engaged for that period ... to complete the battalions to their proper complement; and for those purposes, besides the bounties of cloathing, and ... land heretofore provided by Congress, for

encouraging the recruiting service, to grant to each able bodied soldier now in the service, and who shall voluntarily re-enlist during the war, a bounty according to the circumstances of his present engagement, but not to exceed in any case 200 dollars.

The Commander in Chief therefore engages to every able bodied soldier whose time of service will expire between this and the last day of June next and who shall reinlist during the War, a bounty of two hundred dollars besides the usual bounties of land and clothing. And to every able-bodied soldier who shall reinlist to serve during the War whose time of service extends beyond the last day of June next, a bounty of one hundred dollars besides the usual bounties of land and cloathing.

As an encouragement to the officers to exert themselves in the reinlistment of the men, The Honorable, the Congress have been pleased to allow ten dollars pr. man for every man so reinlisted and who shall pass muster.

The Officers of one State are not on any account to endeavour to reinlist the men of another; neither are the officers of one regiment, for the present, to reinlist the men of another. The commanding officers of regiments are to call at Head Quarters for Warrants for reinlisting money.

Officers are to make use of every precaution to avoid being imposed upon by those who have been already inlisted for the War. Regimental returns of the names of the men reenlisted to be made monthly to the officers commanding brigades, who are to make brigade returns to the Adjutant General, to be by him transmitted to the Commander in Chief.<sup>95</sup>

The Arrangement and rank of the officers of the Virginia line, as settled by the Committee of Arrangement at the White Plains is immediately to take place, and the officers are to repair to, and take rank in the respective regiments, to which they were appointed.

95. Washington wrote (February 8) to Col. George Gibson, of the First Virginia State Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Dabney, of the Second Virginia State Regiment, that "The General Orders of yesterday on the subject of reinlisting Soldiers who have not engaged to serve during the war, are to be regarded as extending to the Virginia State Regiments. You will therefore conduct yourself

accordingly, in reinlisting such men under your command as come under that description.” This letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, February 9, 1779.

Parole Felkirk. Countersigns Quedal, Elna.

Complaints having been made that the regimental Pay Masters have in many instances made it a practice when paying their regiments to get officers to write receipts without obliging the persons receiving the money to sign them, or to make their marks thereto: This practice cannot be allowed of as a Voucher sufficient to discharge the Pay Masters on a settlement of their accounts. The Pay Masters are therefore forbid to take any such receipts at their own peril in future; and those Pay Masters who have taken receipts without signature are directed to produce receipts with each man's signature, or in case of the soldiers not being able to write, with his mark, attested by some Commissioned Officer.

The old and new Field Officers of the day are to attend regularly at parade hours at the New Orderly Room.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, February 10, 1779.

Parole Dardanells. Countersigns Ree, Chester.

General Muhlenberg and the Field Officers of the Virginia line are requested to meet tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Orderly Office when the Commander in Chief will lay some business before them respecting their line.

Complaint having been made that the soldiers have abused the indulgence of Congress contained in their Resolve of <sup>24</sup> by buying money of the two emissions of May, 1777 and April, 1778, of persons not belonging to the Army; The Paymaster General is desired to receive no more of those emissions after the 12th. instant; and notice is further given that any one convicted of the practice above mentioned will be punished with the utmost severity.

To facilitate the collection of the bills at present in possession of the soldiers, they are to deliver them in to the Regimental Pay Masters, who will have them exchanged by the Pay Master General.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, February 11, 1779.

Parole Sunderland. Countersigns Bombay, Tirol.

A formal complaint having been lodged with the Commander in Chief against Colo. Craige<sup>41</sup> for beating and otherwise ill-treating Caleb Brokaw, an Inhabitant of this State, a Court of Inquiry to examine into the circumstances of the affair will sit on Saturday forenoon, 10 o'Clock at the Court Martial room. The court will consist of Colo. Russell<sup>42</sup> as President, Colonels Williams<sup>43</sup> and Butler,<sup>44</sup> Lieut. Colonel Adams<sup>45</sup> and Major Posey,<sup>46</sup> Members. They will report a state of facts and their opinion to the Commander in Chief.

Accurate returns of Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition &c.

24. Jan. 12, 1779.

41. Col. Thomas Craig, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He was retired in January, 1783.

42. Col. William Russell, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment.

43. Col. Otho Holland Williams, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment.

44. Col. Richard Butler, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

45. Lieut. Col. Peter Adams, of the Seventh Maryland Regiment.

46. Maj. Thomas Posey, of the Seventh Virginia Regiment.

according to the printed forms which will be delivered out are to be forthwith made by the commanding officers of regiments to the officers commanding Brigades, who are to have them digested into Brigade returns and transmitted to the Adjutant General. The Officers will advert to the order of the 7th. of August last and all Arms, Ammunition &c. in use at that time or drawn since are to be regularly accounted for.

At a General Court Martial whereof Colo. C. Hall<sup>47</sup> was President, Feby. 6th, 1779:

Captain Von Heer,<sup>48</sup> commanding the M. L. D. was tried for, "Exacting without authority money for licensing Sutlers."

The Court are of opinion that Captn. Von Heer exacted without authority money for licencing Sutlers, being a breach of Article 5th. section 18th. of the rules and articles of war. They are also of opinion that as Captain Von Heer's conduct might possibly have arisen from a mis-conception of the nature of his office, he shall only be reprimanded in general orders and repay the several sutlers the money he exacted from them.

As the public manner in which Captain Von Heer demanded fees from the sutlers is an argument of his being unconscious that he was committing the most heinous species of extortion, The Commander in Chief acquiesces in the lenient sentence of the Court Martial. He desires that Captain Von Heer will for the future pay stricter attention to his instructions and consider them as the only rule of

47. Col. Josias Carvil Hall, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment.

48. Capt. Bartholomew Von Heer, of the Marechaussée Corps (Provost).

his conduct which will be approved or condemned only, as he adheres to, or deviates from them.

A course of lectures on Anatomy and the operations of Surgery will commence sometime between the middle and latter end of February instant, at or near the camp, so as best to suit the conveniency of those surgeons belonging to the Army who shall attend. A Preliminary lecture will be delivered by Doctor Brown,<sup>49</sup> Physician General to the Middle Department, at the Orderly Room on Tuesday the 16th. instant 11 o'clock A. M. on the Theory and Practice of Physic. All regimental surgeons are desired to attend.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Friday, February 12, 1779.

Parole Attleborough. Countersigns Virginia, Wilton.

In reinlisting men for the war agreeable to the order of the 7th. instant it is particulary recommended to the officers carefully to consult the Muster Rolls of their respective regiments.

This will be absolutely necessary to avoid being deceived and giving the bounties to some men who are already engaged for that period.

In the settlement of recruiting accounts the Muster Rolls will be made the standard, and no money will be allowed for any men who shall be found to have imposed themselves.

At a General Court Martial of the Virginia line, Middle Brook, February 4th. 1779: Major Massie,<sup>51</sup> President,



49. Dr. William Brown. He resigned in July, 1780.

51. Maj. Thomas Massie (Massey), of the Second Virginia Regiment. He resigned in June, 1779.

Lieutenant William Jenkins of the 14th. Virginia regiment was tried:

1stly. "For embezzling the property of the public and the soldiers whilst on command at the hospital last winter."

2ndly. "For procuring false orders from soldiers on the regimental Pay-Masters" and

3rdly. "For disobedience of orders"; found guilty of the 1st. and 3rd. charges and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence of the Court and orders it to take place immediately.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, February 13, 1779.

Parole Adrianople. Countersigns Alby, Aller.

Lieut. Colonel Williams<sup>60</sup> is appointed member of the court of Inquiry *vice* Colonel Williams.<sup>61</sup>

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, February 14, 1779.

Parole Woodbridge. Countersigns Waldee, Ware.

The court of Inquiry which was to have sat yesterday will sit tomorrow, ten o'Clock A.M. and as some of the members of the court must necessarily be absent, the following Field Officers are

to compose the court, Colo. Febiger<sup>62</sup> as President, Colonels Butler and Davies,<sup>63</sup> Lieutt. Colo. Adams and Majr. Posey, Members.

60. Lieut. Col. William Williams, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He resigned in April, 1780.

61. Col. Otho Holland Williams.

62. Col. Christian Febiger, of the Third Virginia Regiment. He served to the close of the war.

63. Col. William Davies, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment. He was transferred to the First Virginia Regiment in February, 1781, and served to the close of the war.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, February 16, 1779.

Parole Tobago. Countersigns Toledo, Truro.

At a General Court Martial held at Middle Brook, Jany. 10th. 1779, Lieutenant Holman Mennis<sup>6</sup> of the 1st Virginia regiment was tried for "misconduct in swaping an impressed horse in the year 1777."

The Court are of opinion that he is not guilty of swaping an impressed horse as is alledged to him in the charge, but think him guilty of swaping a stray; That as he was charged with mis-conduct in swaping an impressed horse which it appears he is not guilty of, don't conceive they have a right to censure him for his mis-conduct in swaping a Stray.

Lieutenant Mennis is released from his Arrest. All the men belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Rawlings's Regimt.<sup>7</sup> now doing duty in the line are to be delivered to Lieutenant Tanneyhill<sup>8</sup> of said regiment upon his demanding them.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, February 17, 1779.

Parole California. Countersigns Canada, Chichester.

The Commandants of Divisions, Brigades and Corps are to be particularly careful that the camp is not left too bare of officers tomorrow and to issue strict orders that their soldiers do not

6. Lieut. Holman Minnis (Mennis), of the First Virginia Regiment. He was promoted to captain in May, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780; transferred to the Seventh Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; served to the close of the war.

7. Rawlings's Additional Continental regiment.

8. Lieut. Adamson Tannehill, of Rawlings's Additional Continental regiment. He was promoted to captain in July, 1779, to rank from April, 1778, and retired in January, 1781.

straggle from their quarters.

Brigadier General Smallwood will take command of the Maryland Division during the absence of Baron De Kalb.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, February 18, 1779.

Parole Sherbon. Countersigns Siam, Stamford.

Lieutenant Colin Coke<sup>19</sup> is appointed Pay Master of the 2nd. Virginia regiment, vice Lieutt. Erasmus Gill<sup>20</sup> from the 16th. instant.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, February 20, 1779.

Parole Dantzick. Countersigns Dol, Dis.

The Commander in Chief having been informed that in several instances regimental Pay Masters have been ordered to do duty in rotation with other commissioned officers;

As it is incompatible with the nature of their office, he directs that they be freed from all duties except such as relate to the pay and clothing of their regiments respectively.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, February 21, 1779.

Parole Rockingham. Countersigns Rugby, Ripley.

19. Lieut. Colin Cocke (Coke), of the Second Virginia Regiment. He was made captain in December, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; prisoner to the end of the war.

20. Of the Second Virginia Regiment. He had been promoted in February, 1779, to captain in the Fourth Continental Dragoons, to rank from December, 1778; taken prisoner at Savannah, Ga., in October, 1779; exchanged October, 1780; served to the close of the war.

Returns of the names of those men who have reinlisted in consequence of the late orders to be transmitted next Tuesday to the Orderly Office by the Commandants of Brigades.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, February 24, 1779.

Parole Florida. Countersigns Fontenay, Furen.

The court of Inquiry upon a complaint exhibited by Mr. Brokaw against Colonel Craige, report as follows: That they are of opinion, that if the Inhabitants of the country take the liberty of dealing with the soldiers in an improper manner and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, they do it at their own risque, and if they should receive any correction, which they think is a breach of the civil law, as they hold themselves not amenable to a military court, they should have recourse for redress to the courts of civil law, and that Mr. Brokaw as he thinks himself aggrieved has an undoubted right to bring an action against Colonel Craige.

The General is sorry to find that the court seem to have

mistaken his intention. He had no doubt that an inhabitant who conceives himself aggrieved by an officer has a right to seek redress from the civil-law; but he wished to have the opinion of the court explicitly on the particular merits of the complaint against Colo. Craige in order to determine how far the complainant might be intitled to redress from military justice.

All improper treatment of an inhabitant by an officer or soldier being destructive of good order and discipline as well as subversive of the rights of society is as much a breach of military, as civil law and as punishable by the one as the other. The General does not mean to decide in the present case nor to include Colo. Craige's conduct in that description; but he seriously recommends it to all officers to consider the delicacy of their situation with respect to the inhabitants and cautiously to refrain from every thing that may have even the appearance of an abuse of power. A real one so far as depends upon him will never escape the severest notice.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, March 1, 1779.

Parole Marlborough. Countersigns March, Moro.

A General Court Martial of the line to sit tomorrow 11 o'clock A.M. at the usual place for the trial of Colonel Ogden and such other persons as shall come before them, Colo. Williams<sup>96</sup> to preside.

Members, Lieut. Colonels Hay<sup>97</sup> and Dabney,<sup>98</sup> Majors Meriwether<sup>99</sup> and Howard<sup>1</sup> and a Captain from each brigade except Woodfords, which gives two.

An officer from each brigade to superintend the sick in hospital at Brunswick under Colonel Beauford to be relieved monthly.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, March 3, 1779.

Parole Languedoc. Countersigns Lord, Lidd.

The General Court Martial whereof Colonel Hall is President is dis

96. Col. Otho Holland Williams, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment.

97. Lieut. Col. Samuel Hay, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was wounded at Stony Point in July, 1779, and retired in January, 1781.

98. Lieut. Col. Charles Dabney, of the Second Virginia Regiment. He served subsequently as colonel of a Virginia State regiment.

99. Maj. Thomas Merriwether, of the First Virginia State Regiment.

1. Possibly Maj. John Eager Howard, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, who had been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, to date from March, 1778. He was transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment in October, 1779; voted a medal by Congress on Mar. 9, 1781, for

his bravery at the Battle of Cowpens, S.C.; wounded at Eutaw Springs in September, 1781; retired in April, 1783.

solved; at which court, February 23rd. Lieutt. Person<sup>21</sup> of the 6th. Virginia regiment was tried for “officerlike conduct in being absent from his patrol and thereby suffering the enemy to surprize and take his men at Woodbridge on the morning of the ninth of February last.”

After mature deliberation the Court are of opinion he is guilty of the charge exhibited against him being a breach of the 5th. Article, 18th. Section of the Articles of War and sentence him to be reprimanded in general orders.

The General is sorry to be obliged to declare that he thinks the sentence inadequate to the offence.

The strictest punctuality in patrol duty is of such essential importance, and a surprize from any neglect or irregularity in an officer is always so disgraceful, often so pernicious, that it should never fail to incur the severest penalty.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Friday, March 5, 1779.

Parole Cicily. Countersigns Russia, Amsterdam.

The Court Martial of which Colonel Williams is President is adjourned to Elizabethtown to meet at Smith's Tavern on monday next at ten oClock.

21. Lieut. Thomas Pierson, of the Sixth Virginia Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780, and was a prisoner on parole to the end of the war.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, March 8, 1779.

Parole Cunningham. Countersigns Revenge, Mifflin.

Treasury Office, February 11, 1779.

Ordered, That the regimental Pay Masters be required on the settlement of their accounts to produce vouchers agreeable to the Acts of Congress which are on on account to be dispensed with.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, March 9, 1779.

Parole Palestine. Countersigns Paros, Paris.

Captain Jeremiah Brewen<sup>81</sup> is to superintend the Artificers during the absence of Colonel Baldwin and to be respected accordingly.

All officers and soldiers absent on furlough from any part of the Army either immediately under the Commander in Chief or elsewhere are required without fail to join their Corps before the 1st. of May next. This order is not to affect those whose leave of absence will expire before that period; who will be expected to return punctually at the expiration of their respective furloughs. Such officers of the Virginia

81. Capt. Jeremiah Brewen, of Baldwin's Artificer Regiment. He was made major in November, 1779, and retired in July, 1781.

line who having been on furlough have since been appointed to a particular duty under Brigadier General Scott are not comprehended.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, March 10, 1779.



Parole Austria. Countersigns Bourbon, Turkey.

Colonel C. Hall<sup>98</sup> is appointed to superintend the Hospital at Brunswick and relieve Colonel Beauford. He will call at the Orderly Office for his instructions.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, March 11, 1779.

Parole Minisink. Countersigns Munster, Moro.

That the returns of the Army may be similar in every respect and regularly transmitted, the Commander in Chief directs that the officers commanding regiments, corps and brigades observe the following regulations:

1st. In the columns under “ *Officers present fit for duty* ” are to be included all such as are able to go into Action, on guard, detachments &c. &c.

2nd. The officers and non commissioned officers, “ *Sick present, Sick absent, On Furlough, Recruiting, Vacancies, on Command, in arrest, on the Staff, Prisoners of War &c. &c* ”. are to be inserted in their proper columns under the body of the brigade returns numerically; but in

98. Col. Josias Carvil Hall.

regimental returns the absent officer's names are to be inserted, with the places where, reasons for, and time of absence. The Sick, present and Vacancies to be noted numerically on the proper lines in such manner in both returns that the sick and absent officers together with the vacancies added to the Present fit for duty will exactly amount to the establishment.

3rd. Under *Rank and File* in the first column are to be inserted all men fit for duty, in which number are to be included all officers waiters belonging to the Army (who are ever to go on duty with their Masters, making part of the detail). All soldiers employed with their Corps as Artificers or

Tradesmen, all guards in camp or its vicinity within alarming distance; in a word all the rank and file capable of doing any kind of duty within the aforesaid limits, are to be included.

4th. In the second, the sick in camp, judged so by the regimental Surgeons, or so near camp as to be attended by them.

5th. The third, to contain all sick absent in hospital or else where too far distant from camp to be attended by their regimental surgeons; and underneath are to be particularly noted the hospitals or places at which they are sick.

6th. The fourth, to include all such as are on detachments or on command too far distant from their respective regiments to join in case of an Alarm and underneath the places where and kind of duty they are upon to be exactly noted.

7th. In the fifth to be inserted such as are furloughed by

Officers properly authorized.

8th. And the sixth to contain the Totals of the effective rank and file.

9th. Under “ *Wanting to complete* ” are to be inserted the number of serjeants, drums and fifes and rank and file deficient of the establishment.

10th. Under “ *Alterations since the last* ” are to be inserted such casualties as may have happened since last return; a discrimination to be noted underneath between such as have been discharged by the Muster Masters or for bodily inability and those whose terms of service have expired.

11th. Besides the weekly alterations, in the monthly returns all the alterations in the rank and file of the month past are to be inserted regimentally and the whole return compared with the one immediately preceding, with which it must be made to correspond so that if it exceeds or falls short of the preceding the augmentation or deficiency of officers or soldiers to be accurately accounted for in the proper casualties.

12th. On the back of each regimental and Brigade Return turn are to be inserted upon honor the number of officers, noncommissioned officers and rank and file fit for action, and from the column of rank and file fit for action none are to be excluded who are returned fit for duty but Waggoners, (viz) Waggoners Wanting Cloaths, Wanting Arms;

the totals of which added to the fit for action will amount to the number “present fit for duty” or such as are destitute of Arms or Cloathing who are to be inserted in separate columns.

13th. The regimental returns to be made out weekly signed by the commanding officers of regiments and delivered the commanding officers of brigades who are to have them digested into brigade returns which after they have carefully examined and signed they will transmit to the Adjutant General every Saturday at orderly time. The monthly returns to be delivered in the last Saturday of each month successively, except of such troops as are too far distant from Head Quarters to have their returns forwarded weekly. The commanding officers of such troops are to have their returns made out and transmitted to the Adjutant General the last Saturday save one of each month successively. These returns by no means to be made known to any persons whatever except such as are immediately concerned in making and signing them nor to be forwarded by any others, except under a sealed cover.

That the returns of an Army should be kept a profound secret is a matter of the highest importance, consequently they should be conveyed by very trusty persons, by none under the rank of a commissioned officer, if possible.

14th. The Officers commanding regiments are to keep books in which they are to have every return they make regularly recorded, also the regimental casualties (viz) The dates of the Deaths, Discharges, Desertions, Furloughs &c. &c. &c. that happen in a regiment.

The commanding officers of brigades are also

to have their brigade returns recorded in books kept for that purpose, as also the general, division and brigade orders together with brigade casualties. These books to be constantly kept in the

regiments or brigades and in case a brigade or regiment should be reduced, said books to be deposited in the orderly office.

15th. Morning reports of companies are to be made every day signed by the oldest officer of each present to the commanding officer of the regiment, immediately after roll-call in the morning, which every Monday and Thursday are to be digested into field returns and delivered to the officer commanding the brigade.

16th. With the monthly returns are to be transmitted returns of clothing, arms, ammunition and accoutrements to the Adjutant General. All the forementioned returns to be made according to the blank printed forms which shall be delivered them.

17th. Size-rolls also according to the printed forms to be taken of companies, which are to be constantly kept by the commanding officer with the company.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Friday, March 12, 1779.

Parole Agincourt. Countersigns Wight, Bergen.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to come to a resolution of the 2nd. instant appointing a commissioner to settle

and pay all accounts of arrearages of clothing due to the troops of these states for the year 1777; the following parts of which are extracted for the government of all officers concerned and are to be carefully attended to: The General has the most perfect reliance that all officers will contribute to the execution of this resolve on principles of equal justice to the public and to the soldiers under their command.

The irregularity in which the distributions of cloathing have been hitherto involved will make the utmost circumspection necessary.

...All officers of the army who have received cloathing for the troops, either of any continental or state cloathier, or by purchase, or impressment, are directed to render to the commissioner aforesaid, a return of the same, and account with him for their due application:

That the Commander in Chief, and officers commanding at any separate posts, do forthwith cause the captains and officers commanding companies, in the troops under their immediate command, to make out the accounts of their respective companies, specifying the names of the claimants still in the service, where they are, what they have received, and what is still due; these points, in cases of doubt, to be ascertained by a particular inquiry of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of each company. The accounts thus formed and ascertained, shall be delivered to the regimental pay masters who shall draw them into a general one, and settle the same with the commissioner aforesaid, and the commissioner shall certify

the sums due on such accounts and to whom; whereupon warrants shall be issued for payment, in like manner as for the monthly pay of the troops:

That the said regimental pay masters pay the arrearages aforesaid to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers themselves, or their representatives, to whom they are due; and account with the commissioner aforesaid for the monies they received for that use, producing the receipts of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, or their representatives, as vouchers. And if upon such accounting, there shall appear to be monies in any pay master's hands received for non-commissioned officers and soldiers who afterwards died or deserted, the said commissioner shall certify the same to the pay master general, or his deputy, at the post where the regiment of such pay master is stationed, to whom he shall pay over all such monies remaining in his hands:

That non-commissioned officers and soldiers intitled to the continental bounty of cloathing, who served in the year 1777, but are not now in the service, and their representatives in case of death, shall also receive the arrearages due for such cloathing: provided that they produce, or transmit to the commissioner aforesaid, accounts thereof, properly authenticated by the certificates of the officers under whom they immediately served, or other sufficient evidence. And the said

commissioner being satisfied therewith, shall certify the sums due on those accounts; whereupon warrants shall issue as aforesaid for payment:

That as in the course of this inquiry it may appear that the cloathing issued to divers non commissioned officers and soldiers for the year 1777, exceeds the bounty allowed by Congress, the regimental pay masters shall enter the names of such in two separate rolls, for the inspection of the commissioner aforesaid, who shall transmit one of them to the pay master general or his deputy at the post where the regiments may happen to be, and the other to the commanding officers of the regiments to which such non-commissioned officers and soldiers belong, who shall thereupon be put under stoppages by order of such commanding officers, to the amount of the surplusages of the allowed bounty; for which the regimental pay masters shall account with the pay master general or his deputy aforesaid, upon every application for the regiment's monthly pay.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, March 13, 1779.

Parole Utrecht. Countersigns Colbert, Tuscany.

Captain Bebec,<sup>14</sup> of Colo. Shearman's Regiment; Lieut. Andrew Little 2nd. Pennsylvania regiment; Lieutt. Nathan Lawrence, late Patton's Regiment; Lieutt. William Murray,<sup>15</sup> 10th. Pennsylvania Regiment; Mr. Gilloland,<sup>16</sup> Director of Ordnance; Mr. Richard Mount, Volunteer in the 2nd. North Carolina or 1st. N. York Regiment; Captain Du Val,<sup>17</sup> at Reading; Lieut. William Glenny,<sup>18</sup> 2nd. New York Regiment; Mr. Welch, Volunteer in General Huntington's Brigade; Mr. Mix,<sup>19</sup> of Colo. Wyllis's Regimt. and Mr. John Burnside,<sup>20</sup> Colo. Lamb's regiment of Artillery; being

14. Capt. James Beebe. He was transferred to Sappers and Miners in September, 1779, and resigned in June, 1781.

15. Appointed captain of Sappers and Miners in February, 1780.
  16. James Gilliland. He was appointed captain-lieutenant of Sappers and Miners in August, 1779, and captain in June, 1781. He resigned in October, 1782.
  17. Captain Duval was appointed in August, 1779.
  18. Apparently not appointed in the corps.
  19. Lieut. John Mix, of the Second Connecticut Regiment. He was apparently not appointed.
  20. A lieutenant of the Second Continental Artillery. He was apparently not appointed.
- under nomination for appointments in the corps of Sappers and Miners are desired to attend forthwith at Head Quarters.<sup>21</sup>

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, March 14, 1779.

Parole Delaware. Countersigns Sussex, Elgin.

Returns of the reinlisted men from the 23rd. of February to this day to be forthwith made to the Adjutant General; the bounty to each recruit to be specified; where this has been omitted in the last returns it is to be included in the present.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, March 17, 1779.

Parole Indostan. Countersigns Newbury, Korson.

AFTER ORDERS MARCH 17.

Major General Lord Stirling's division to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning with two days provision and their blankets.

21. The names of the others do not appear in Heitman's *Register officers of the Continental Army*.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, March 20, 1779.

Parole Stockholm. Countersigns Romney, Pymont.

The following extract of a resolve of Congress is to be strictly observed in future by all officers of the line and staff.

In Congress March 5, 1779.

Whereas it will be necessary that in future certificates be more formally authenticated, to prevent many inconveniencies which may arise similar to those already experienced:

*Resolved* , That certificates hereafter given by commissioned officers for articles received for the use of the army, be signed with their names at full length, and the rank they hold, and if under a general officer, that the regiment to which they belong be added: That the particular articles received be inserted in the body of the certificate, their value, the time when, and place where received, in letters, not figures:

That the certificates be directed to the principal of the department, whose duty it is to provide the articles so received, or his nearest deputy; separate certificates to be given

whensoever the articles appertain to several departments:

That officers keep exact copies of the certificates they give, and transmit other copies to the nearest deputy or agent in the department giving him the necessary information respecting the business:



That the deputies transmit copies of all the certificates they pay to their principals, that enquiry may be made whether the giving the certificates was necessary for the public service, and whether the things received have been properly applied.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, March 23, 1779.

Parole Harkimer. Countersigns Gideon, Fontenoy.

The Commander in Chief directs that the following ration be delivered to the Army until further orders:

25 ounces of beef, or 18 ounces of Pork.

16 ounces of bread or flour.

1 gill of spirits occasionally.

The usual quantity of soap and candles.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, March 24, 1779.

Parole Euphrates. Countersigns Darby, Cork.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolution:

March 16, 1779.

Resolved, That all warrant officers on the civil staff of the army, be put on the same footing with commissioned officers, in respect to arrests, trials, and punishments.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Friday, March 26, 1779.

Parole Barcelona. Countersigns Barca, Bender.

At a Brigade General Court Martial, Fish Kill, September 29th, 1778, Lieutenant Colonel Smith, President, Lieutenant Philip Shrouder<sup>23</sup> and Ensign Henry Magg<sup>24</sup> of the German Battalion were tried for, "Behaving in a cowardly manner at the battle of Germantown by leaving their regiment in time of Action and not joining it 'till the Action was over." The court having considered the evidences are of opinion that Lieutenant Shrouder is not guilty of the charge, he having acted in the line of his duty as Quarter Master in carrying off the wounded: The Court having considered the evidences are of opinion that Ensign Magg

23. Lieut. Philip Shrawder (Schrader). He was captain-lieutenant to rank from February, 1778; retired in January, 1781; captain of Pennsylvania Rangers, 1781-82.

24. Ensign Henry Maag.

is guilty of the charge and do sentence him to be cashiered.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief approves the foregoing opinions of the court and orders that Lieutt. Shrouder be released from his arrest and that the sentence against Ensign Magg take place immediately.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head-Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, March 29, 1779.

Parole Eppingen. Countersigns Embuin, Ems.

At a General Court Martial whereof Colo. Hall was President, Henrich Lily and Henrich Winkler, Dragoons in the Marechausie Corps were tried for "Consulting a plot to desert to the enemy and carry with them two horses the property of Captain Von Heer" and acquitted.

The General approves the sentence and orders them to be released.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, March 30, 1779.

Parole Falkland. Countersigns Farnham, Ferrol.

Major Generals Greene and Lord Stirling and Brigadiers General Smallwood, Knox, and Muhlenberg are requested to meet at General Greene's quarters on thursday next at ten o'Clock in the morning to take into consideration a dispute of rank between Majors Mentzges,<sup>55</sup> Murray<sup>56</sup> and Nichols<sup>57</sup> of the Pennsylvania line. They are to make report to the Commander in Chief.

The General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Williams is president is dissolved and another ordered to sit next thursday 10 o'Clock A.M. at the usual place to try all such persons as shall come before the Court. Colonel Butler<sup>58</sup> to preside.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, March 31, 1779.

Parole Granada. Countersigns Groll, Georgia.

Lieutenant Abraham Maury<sup>59</sup> is appointed Adjutant and Lieutenant Nathaniel Terry<sup>60</sup> Quarter Master in the 10th. Virginia Regiment.

Major General Greene being called from camp on duties of his department, the board of General Officers directed in yesterdays orders to meet at his quarters tomorrow are to meet at Major General Lord Stirlings and to proceed on the business for which they were appointed.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, April 1, 1779.

Parole Huntingdon. Countersigns Henly, Ham.

55. Maj. Francis Mentges, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. His lieutenant colonel's commission gave him rank from October, 1778.

56. Maj. John Murray, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. His lieutenant colonelcy ranked him from December, 1778.

57. Maj. Francis Nichols, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. He resigned in May, 1779.

58. Lieut. Col. William Butler, commandant of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

59. Resigned in February, 1781.

60. Promoted to captain-Lieutenant, to rank from Mar. 12, 1779. He was made captain in December, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780; prisoner on parole to end of the war.

At a General Court Martial whereof Colonel Hall<sup>78</sup> was President March 1779, Ludwich Wolfe, Trumpeter in the Marechausie Corps, was tried for "Concerting a plot to desert to the enemy and carry with him two horses the property of Captn. Von Heer."

The court are of opinion he is guilty of attempting to desert to the enemy being a breach of the 4th. Article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back well laid on.

The General approves the sentence and orders it to be put in execution tomorrow.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Friday, April 2, 1779.

Parole Ilchester. Countersigns Ilmen, India.

William Nelnet, a Corporal now in Captain Mott's<sup>80</sup> company of Colonel Lamb's Regiment of Artillery is claimed by the 11th. Pennsylvania Regiment. Two subalterns from each of said regiments, a Captain from the latter to preside, will meet next tuesday 11 o'Clock, at the Orderly Office to inquire into the claim and report to which of right he belongs.

The General Court Martial whereof Colo. Butler was appointed President to meet tomorrow morning ten o'Clock.

Colonel Butler having obtained leave of absence Lieutenant Colonel Harmar<sup>81</sup> will preside in his room; Major Lee<sup>82</sup> to attend as an additional member.

78. Col. David Hall, of the Delaware Regiment.

80. Capt. Gershom Mort, of the Second Continental Artillery. He served to June, 1783.

81. Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel commandant Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in August, 1780; transferred to Third Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781; transferred to First Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1783; promoted to colonel in September, 1783; lieutenant colonel commandant U. S. Infantry regiment and also Commander of the Army, August, 1784, to September, 1789; lieutenant colonel commandant First U. S. Infantry Regiment, September, 1789, to January, 1792; Commander of U.S. Army, September, 1789, to March, 1791; resigned in January, 1792.

82. Maj. Henry ("Light Horse Harry") Lee.

The Court Martial appointed to try Colonel Ogden charged with 1st. Neglect of duty in general. 2nd. Repeated frauds against the Public and also the officers and soldiers under his command. 3rd. Cowardice. 4th. Gaming, have declared it their opinion, "That he is not guilty of the 1st. charge, that he is not guilty of the second, and are unanimously of opinion that he is not guilty of the 3rd. charge and have unanimously acquitted him with honor."

"They are unanimously of opinion that he is guilty of the 4th. charge, being a breach of the Commander in Chief's orders dated the 8th. of January 1778, and have sentenced him to be severely reprimanded in general orders."

The General approves the sentence of the Court and it gives him pleasure to find that Colonel Ogden of whom he always entertained a high opinion, has been acquitted of the three first charges exhibited against him; He also would have been happy if there had been no circumstances to justify the fourth and last; but he is under the painful necessity of observing, that there are circumstances, and such too as most fully authorize the sentence of the Court. The General is sorry that a Gentleman at the head of a Regiment who both in practice and precept ought to shew the most pointed attention and adherence to all orders, to influence and determine the conduct of those, acting in subordinate

stations to him, should be among the first to break them.

The officer who acts thus, countenances a relaxation of discipline and the introduction of disorder, and cannot prevent, much less punish, offences in others which he himself commits.

All General Orders are in force 'till they are set aside or altered by subsequent ones issuing from proper authority or 'till the occasion ceases which produced them. Colo. Ogdon knows this and he must have known also that the particular order which was the subject of the Court Martial's consideration of the 4th. charge against him, remained unalter'd and the infraction of it is more

censurable, if possible, than that of any other, inasmuch as the order was intended to prevent the most pernicious Vice that can obtain in an Army, the vice of gaming!

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, April 3, 1779.

Parole Jutland. Countersigns Jersey, Jamestown.

The contracts for shoes (in exchange for hides) made by officers commanding brigades in consequence of Lord Stirling's orders of the 1st. of January and previous to the suspension thereof on the 6th. of February are to be immediately reported to the Adjutant General with the greatest exactness. These reports are to comprehend the names and places of residence of the Persons with whom the Contracts were made; the precise number of shoes contracted for and the terms on which they were to be furnished; The number of shoes received in consequence of the contract and the quantity of hides delivered towards the payment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, April 5, 1779.

Parole Lithunia. Countersigns Lisbon, Lynn.

All officers who have drawn money for the reinlisting service are desired to prepare their accounts for a settlement with the Auditors.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, April 6, 1779.

Parole Mittenbergh. Countersigns Modon, Mexico.

At a General Court Martial of the line April 3rd. 1779, Lieut. Colonel Harmar, President; Captain Handy<sup>11</sup> of the fifth Maryland regiment was tried for, "Refusing his tour of duty in not taking command of the Bound Brook Picket."

The Court having considered the evidence and the reasons offered by Captain Handy for his refusal to do the tour of duty he is charged with, are of opinion that his reasons are not sufficient to justify his refusal to do the duty he was ordered and that he is guilty of a breach of that part of

11. Capt. Levin Handy, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He resigned in May, 1780.

On April 6 Robert Hanson Harrison answered a letter from Capt. Nathan Strong, of the Fourth New York Regiment, that Strong was rated as a supernumerary in the arrangement of the New York line. "This circumstance dispenses with your future services in the Army and renders a resignation unnecessary; and it is preferable to one, as you will be entitled the emoluments allowed to Supernumeraries, which, from the Memorandum on the arrangemt. you seem well to deserve." Harrison's letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

the 5th. Article, Section 2nd of the Articles of War which respect a disobedience of orders; But as it appears to have proceeded from a dispute of rank existing in the regiment he belongs to, they consider his being arrested and tried by a General Court Martial to be a sufficient punishment for the charge exhibited against him.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence. Captain Handy is released from his Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, April 8, 1779.

Parole Oleron. Countersigns Olinda, Ormus.



A board of General Officers to be composed of Majrs. Genl. Greene (if present), Lord Stirling, St. Clair, and De Kalb, and of Brigadiers General Knox, Woodford and Muhlenberg is to sit tomorrow morning ten o'Clock at the Orderly Office to take into consideration the rank and an arrangement of the officers in the Maryland line and to state the same: The Commander in Chief will lay before the board all the papers he has concerning the subject and he hopes they will fix in the arrangement and report which they make, the rank and station of every officer and the dates their commissions should bear.

The Surgeons of the Army are requested to make a

return of their Mates, Medicines and Instruments to the Director General at Doctor Draper's<sup>22</sup> quarters at Bound Brook.

The commanding officers of such regiments as have no Surgeons will make report thereof to the Director at the same time and place.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, April 10, 1779.

Parole Roscommon. Countersigns Roldue, Ree.

The Commissions for the Virginia line having come to hand the commanding officers of regiments in that line are desired to apply for them at Head Quarters.

At a General Court Martial of the line, April 5th. 1779, Lieutenant Philip Malleroy,<sup>40</sup> of the 11th Virginia regiment, was tried for, "disobedience of General Woodford's orders in not joining his regiment with all possible expedition after the publication thereof," and acquitted.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence, Lieutt. Malleroy is released from his Arrest.

At a Division General Court Martial held in the Pennsylvania line the 6th. instant, Major Boyles,<sup>41</sup> President, Richard Hollowell a soldier in the 9th Pennsylvania Regimt. tried for, "Deserting with his Arms and Accoutrements, forging

22. Dr. George Draper. He was Hospital Surgeon and Physician of the Continental Army from October, 1780, to the close of the war.

40. Lieut. Philip Mallory, He was promoted to captain in May, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; transferred to the Fourth Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; served to close of the war.

41. Maj. Thomas Langhorne Byles, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He was wounded at Paramus, N. J., Apr. 16, 1780, and died the following day.

a pass, stealing and attempting to go to the enemy." The Court are unanimously of opinion he is guilty of all the charges exhibited against him and by section 6th., article 1st. and section 14th., article 5th. sentence him to suffer death, more than two thirds of the members concurring therein.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, April 11, 1779.

Parole Shrewsbury. Countersigns Schoharry, Schuylkill. Captain Peter Voorhees<sup>58</sup> and Lieutenants Jacob Piatt<sup>59</sup> and Peter Lott<sup>60</sup> of the 1st. Jersey regiment are appointed the 1st Pay Master the 2nd. Adjutant and the 3rd. Quarter Master to the same.

The Commander in Chief as the hot season approaches expects that more than common pains will be taken to cleanse and purify the hurts and camp, giving more air to the former and ridding the latter of every kind of filth; all carrion and putrid flesh and bones in and about camp to be carefully buried. The parade of each brigade to be made as spacious and kept as neat as possible; Vaults to

be properly dug and concealed and fresh earth to be thrown in every morning and Sentries placed to see that the men make use of them only: The greatest care should also be taken that the men preserve cleanliness in their persons and neatness in their dress, which they now happily have more in their power than heretofore: Equal attention should be

58. Capt. Peter Van Voorhees, of the First New Jersey Regiment. He was taken prisoner and murdered by Tories near New Brunswick, N.J., in October, 1779.

59. Captain-lieutenant of the First New Jersey Regiment. He was made captain in October, 1779, and resigned in March, 1780.

60. Lieutenant in the First New Jersey Regiment. He resigned in March, 1780.

paid to their manner of cooking their provisions which it need not be said is of the utmost importance to their health.

These matters however minutious, are obviously essential, and demand the attention as well of officers commanding divisions as of all others. Brigadiers and officers commanding brigades will be immediately responsible for the execution of this order.

The reinlisting accounts directed to be prepared in the order of the 5th. are forthwith to be delivered in to the Auditors who are to settle them agreeable to the rules prescribed in former orders of the 7th. and 12th. of February.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, April 12, 1779.

Parole Tecklenburgh. Countersigns Ternrock, Trim.

All the Brigade Inspectors and Adjutants of Regiments to attend at the Orderly Office tomorrow morning ten o'clock to copy the 5th. and 6th. chapters of the Baron Steuben's instructions which are

to be strictly adhered to and immediately put in practice: The hours of exercise to be from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

The Honorable the Congress having recommended it to the United States to set apart Thursday the 6th. day of May next to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to acknowledge the gracious interpositions of *Providence* ; to deprecate deserved punishment for our Sins and Ingratitude, to unitedly implore the Protection of Heaven; Success to our Arms

and the Arms of our Ally: The Commander in Chief enjoins a religious observance of said day and directs the Chaplains to prepare discourses proper for the occasion; strictly forbidding all recreations and unnecessary labor.

### **GENERAL ORDER**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, April 13, 1779.

Parole Underwald. Countersigns Urgel, Uma.

Lieutenant Colonel Dabney<sup>78</sup> is appointed to superintend the hospitals in Jersey.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, April 14, 1779.

Parole Venice. Countersigns Vincent, Verden.

At a Brigade General Court Martial held at Elizabeth Town the 10th. instant, Lieutenant Colonel Brearly President.

Lieutenant Snowden<sup>79</sup> of the Jersey Brigade was tried for "Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty on the 4th. instant."

The Court after mature consideration are of opinion that from the General's expressions mentioned in Capt. Van Voorhees<sup>80</sup> testimony Lieutenant Snowden had reason to consider himself exempted from duty 'till his claim of rank was settled and therefore do find him not guilty of the charges exhibited against him.

The General is sorry he cannot agree with the Court in opinion: General Maxwell's reply related by Captain Voorhees is susceptible of different interpretations and it ap

78. Lieut. Col. Charles Dabney, of the Third Virginia Regiment. He retired in September, 1779, and served as colonel of a Virginia State regiment to 1781.

79. Lieut. Jonathan Snowden, of the Second New Jersey Regiment. He was transferred to Lee's Legion in 1780; wounded at Guilford Court House, S. C., in March, 1781; aide to General Hand in May, 1781, to close of the war.

80. Capt. Peter Van Voorhees, of the First New Jersey Regiment. He was taken prisoner and murdered by Tories near New Brunswick in October, 1779.

pears by Ensign Bishop's<sup>81</sup> evidence that Lieutenant Snowden did not found his refusal to do duty upon General Maxwell's exemption, but declared that “ *He intended to exempt himself*”; Lieutenant Snowden's conceiving himself aggrieved in rank was no justification for disobeying a regular order and refusing his tour of duty: He should have represented his case and applied for redress to the Commander in Chief and in the mean time continued to perform the duties of his station.

Lieutenant Snowden is released from arrest.

At a Brigade General Court Martial held at Middle Brook the 7th. of January last, Lieutenant Colonel Adams,<sup>82</sup> President: John Williams of Captain Winder's<sup>83</sup> Company, William Parsons of Captain Ewing's<sup>84</sup> Company, John Williams of Lieutenant Piatt's<sup>85</sup> Company, of the 1st. Maryland Regiment, were tried, the two first for, “Desertion with an intention of going to the enemy” and the

latter for the same Crime and “Persuading others to go along with him”; found guilty of the charges exhibited against them and sentenced (two thirds of the court agreeing) to suffer death.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentences, but John William's of Winder's and William Parsons of Ewings Company being recommended by their officers as soldiers of general good character who were probably seduced into their present crime are pardoned and to be released from confinement.

At the General Court Martial of the line whereof Lieutts. Colonel Harmar is President, Joseph Hall, Filer in the 7th. Ma

81. Ensign John Bishop, of the First New Jersey Regiment. He served to the close of the war.

82. Lieut. Col. Peter Adams, of the Seventh Maryland Regiment.

83. Capt. Levin Winder, of the First Maryland Regiment. He was promoted to major, to rank from April, 1777; taken prisoner at Camden, S. C., in August, 1780; exchanged and transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; was made lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in April, 1781; retired in January, 1783.

84. Capt. Nathaniel Ewing, of the First Maryland Regiment. He had, however, resigned in March, 1779.

85. No lieutenant by the name of Platt appears on the available muster rolls of the First Maryland Regiment. There was a Lieut. Jacob Platt, of the First New Jersey Regiment, at this time.

ryland regiment and Adam Stevens of the 3rd. Virginia Regimt. were tried on the 7th. instant for, “Attempting to desert to the enemy from the Bonamtown guard”; found guilty of intending it and sentenced each to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

The General approves the sentences and orders them to be put in execution tomorrow at the heads of their respective regiments.

At the same Court, Lieutenant Dougherty<sup>86</sup> of the 6th. Maryland Regiment was tried: 1st. “For sending Captain William Dent Beal<sup>87</sup> a challenge to fight a Duel”. 2nd. “Unofficer, and ungentlemanlike conduct in associating and playing ball with Serjeants on the 6th. instant”.

The Court having considered the charges against Lieutent. Dougherty, the evidence and his defence are of opinion that he is guilty of them; the 1st. charge being a breach of the 2nd. article, 7th. section, and the 2nd. charge being a breach of the 21st. Article 14th. section of the rules and articles of War and do sentence him to be cashiered.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it immediately to take place.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, April 15, 1779.

Parole Wolfenbuttle. Countersigns Wales, Wales.

86. Lieut. Michael Dougherty.

87. Capt. William Dent Beall, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment.

The Honorable the Congress having appointed Henry Rutgers junr. and Azariah Horton Esquires, Deputy Commissaries General of Musters they are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, April 17, 1779.

Parole Killevan. Countersigns Kerry, Kells.

The officers are requested to lose no time in preparing for the field, that they may be ready to leave their present quarters at the shortest notice. The Quarter Master General as far as it is in his Power

will supply those with Portmanteaus who have not been furnished heretofore; and those who are or shall be provided are on no account to carry chests or boxes into the field. The Portmanteaus are given by the public to supersede the use of such cumbersome articles, in order to contract the baggage of the Army and lessen the number of Waggons which, besides the saving of expence, is attended with many obvious and most important military advantages.

The General also thinks it necessary to give explicit notice in time, that with a view to having the Army as little incumbered as possible in all its movements, and to prevent burthening the public and the farmer more than cannot be avoided on the score of forage, No officers whose duty does not

really require them to be on horseback will be permitted to keep horses with the Army. Sensible of the force of good examples on the minds of the soldiery, it ought to be the pride of an officer to share the fatigue as well as danger to which his men are exposed. On foot marching by their sides, by sharing he will lessen every inconvenience and excite in them a spirit of patience and perseverance. Inability alone can justify a deviation from this necessary practice.

The General strongly recommends it to the officers to divest themselves as much as possible of every thing superfluous, taking to the field only what is essential for decency and comfort. Such as have not particular friends within reach, to whose care they would choose to confide their spare baggage will apply to the Quarter Master General who will appoint a place for its reception, and furnish the means of transportation. The commanding officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments will pay particular attention to the strict observance of these orders.

The regimental Clothiers are to apply to the Clothier General or his Assistant in camp for thread, and the commanding officers of regiments will see that their mens clothes are repaired without loss of time. They will also have their men's arms thoroughly examined and put into the best order.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, April 21, 1779.



Parole Normandy. Countersigns Norden, Nyburg.

At a General Court Martial of the line held at Fort Pitt the 1st. of January, 1779, by order of Brigadier General McIntosh, Mr. Archibald Steel, Deputy Quarter Master General, was tried.

1st, "For neglect of duty; 2ndly, Incapacity for his office; 3rdly, The delaying the transporting provisions and other stores for the expedition until it was too late;<sup>73</sup> 4thly, Spending the time which should be employed for the public upon his private concerns; 5thly, Embezzling and suffering others to embezzle the public property; 6th, Repeated disobedience and contempt of orders; 7th, Insulting the commanding officers."

73. A projected expedition against Detroit.

The Court do unanimously acquit Colonel Steel of each and every of the charges made against him by General McIntosh; and although it is fully proven and Colonel Steel acknowledges that he did not, nor could not, transport the flour &c. over the mountain, which was purchased by Colonel Morgan, yet the court are satisfied on the most mature consideration that the general distresses of our country, Colonel Steel's want of money and other causes mentioned by different evidences have been the occasion thereof.

The Commander in Chief confirms the opinion of the Court. Colonel Steel is released from his Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, April 22, 1779.

Parole Granicus. Countersigns Gray, Gor.

At the General Court Martial whereof Lieutt. Colo. Harmar is President, David Essex of the 6th. Virginia Regiment was on the 14th. instant tried for, "Letting four prisoners escape out of the

Guard House” and acquitted. The General approves the sentence of Acquittal and orders said Essex reliev'd from confinement.

At the same Court, Daniel Daily of the 4th. Regimt. of Light Dragoons was tried for, “Desertion,” found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back, but on account of circumstances the Court are induced to unanimously recommend him to His Excellency, the Commander in Chief's clemency. The General approves the sentence but

in compliance with the above recommendation is pleased to pardon said Daily and order him released from confinement.

William Zimmerman, Serjeant; Linch Gray, Private; Thomas Barney, Private; Joseph Garthon, Private; Richard Fisher, Farrier; Philip Lankford, Private; and John Garner, Private, all belonging to the 4th. Regiment of Light Dragoons, were tried at the same Court for “Committing sundry robberies on the good people of the United States.” The court having considered the whole matter are of opinion that Serjeant Zimmerman is guilty of robbing a house in the State of New Jersey, of money, in company with others and sentence him to be reduced to the ranks and to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back. They find Linch Gray guilty of a like crime and sentence him to receive the same punishment. They are of opinion that Joseph Garthon is guilty of robbing two houses one in the State of New York and the other in the State of Pennsylvania in company with others of money, and sentence him to receive two hundred lashes on his bare back, one hundred for each crime. They find Richard Fisher guilty of robbing a house in the State of New Jersey, of money, in company with other persons and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

The Court are of opinion that Philip Lankford is guilty of robbing two houses in the State of New Jersey, of money and other articles, in company with others and sentence him to receive two hundred lashes on his bare back; one hundred for each crime. They also find John Garner guilty of the like

crime and sentence him to receive the same punishment as Lankford; the aforesaid crimes being breaches of the 21st. Article 13th. section of the Articles of War.

The Commander in Chief confirms the forementioned sentences as far as one hundred lashes and orders them put in execution tomorrow morning 11 oClock.

At the same court Commissary Lewes was tried for “embezzling and selling public stores (without a proper order”).

The Court are of opinion that the charge against Commissary Lewes is not supported and they do acquit him of it.

The General joins in opinion with the court, that the charge of embezzling and selling public stores without a proper order, is unsupported, but it appears clearly both from the testimony, and Mr. Lewes's own acknowledgment that he has purchased the rations of rum from the Artificers and sold them again for his own emolument and therefore in order to discourage this scandalous and pernicious kind of traffic, recommends that Mr. Lewes may be dismissed from his office.

At a division General Court Martial held in the Maryland line by order of Major General Baron DeKalb, Lieutenant Colonel Adams, President: Thomas Hall, of the 7th. Maryland Regiment, and James Tarrel<sup>74</sup> of the 4th. were tried on the 15th. instant, “On suspicion of intended desertion” found guilty and sentenced to

74. The muster roll of Capt. Samuel Goodman's company (Fourth Maryland Regiment) gives this name as James Ferrel.

suffer Death. At the same Court, Henry McManus of the 6th. Maryland regiment was tried for, “Deserting to the enemy and attempting to carry off several soldiers with him.” He claimed the benefit of the Commander in Chiefs Proclamation. The Court are unanimously of opinion that he is

guilty of a breach of the 1st. Article 6th. section of the Articles of war and do sentence him to suffer Death.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentences of death. Hall and Tarrel to the atrocious crime of attempted desertion added that of mutiny and McManus not only deserted himself but became a Pilot and Leader to others in the same crime, and was on a design of robbery when taken, therefore not intitled to the benefit of the Commander in Chiefs late proclamation: These men are to be hanged tomorrow morning 11 O'clock in the field near the new Provost at which time and place John Williams of the 1st. Maryland Regiment and Richard Hollowell of the 9th. Pennsylvania Regiment now under sentence of death are to be executed.

Grayson's, Gist's and Thruston's additional regiments are to be incorporated and for the present to be under the command of Colonel Gist.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, April 24, 1779.

Parole Fairford. Countersigns Florida, Flix.

The General Court Martial whereof Lieut. Colonel Harmar is President is dissolved.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolutions.

In Congress, April 14th, 1779.

Whereas Congress, on the twenty first day of August last, did resolve, that when any persons are desirous of going within the enemy's lines, they shall apply to the executive powers of the State to which they belong, and if the said executive powers approve the motives and characters of the persons applying, and shall be of opinion, especially at so critical conjunctures as the present, that no danger will ensue by granting such permission, that they recommend them to the officer

commanding the troops next the enemy, who, upon such recommendation, may, at his discretion, permit the persons to go in. For the better execution, of the said resolution,

Resolved, That any officer who shall permit a person to go within the enemy's lines, without such recommendation, or the orders of the Commander in Chief, or the commander of a separate department, and shall thereof be duly convicted before a court martial, shall thereby forfeit his commission.

In Congress, 19th of April, 1779.

Resolved, That whensoever a colonel in the army of the Uni

ted States, shall command a brigade of the troops of these States in the absence of a brigadier, he shall be permitted to draw six rations in addition to the one he draws as colonel, in consideration of the extra expence he is subjected to by such command.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, April 26, 1779.

Parole Queen of France. Countersigns Ranger, Warren.

The Commander in Chief has the pleasure to inform the Army that the Continental Frigates Queen of France, Warren and Ranger have captured the british ship Jason, of 20 Guns, the Ship Maria of 16 Guns, the Brigantines Patriot, Frederick, Bachelor, and John and the Schooners Hibernia and Chance, bound from New York to Georgia with large quantities of goods, stores, provisions &c. with four field and twenty commissioned officers.<sup>10</sup>

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, April 27, 1779.

Parole Gambia. Countersigns Goslar, Gran.

A General Court Martial of the line to sit tomorrow morning 10 o'clock at the usual place to try all such persons as shall come before them. Colonel Gunby to preside.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the

10. The prizes were taken into Portsmouth and Boston. On April 26 a British foraging party landed at Red Bank, about a mile from Shrewsbury, N.J. They were opposed by Lieut. Col. Benjamin Ford with a party of the Sixth Maryland Regiment. Ford was forced to retreat, being outnumbered three to one. The British were later reenforced by about 1,000 men; but Ford's call for militia was tardily responded to. The enemy burned two or three houses and destroyed everything they could before retreating with such livestock as could be collected. The Americans succeeded in retaking part of the stock. Richard Kidder Meade wrote Ford (April 27) acknowledging for Washington, his report of the affair. Meade's letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

following resolution.

In Congress, February 18, 1779.

Plan for the Department of Inspector General: Resolved, That there be an inspector general to the armies of the United States, with the rank of major general, who, in all future appointments shall be taken from the line of major generals:

That the duty of the inspector general shall principally consist in forming a system of regulations, for the exercise of the troops, in the manual evolutions and manœuvres, for the service of guards and detachments, and for camp and garrison duty:

That the inspector general, and his assistants, shall review the troops at such times and places, and receive such returns for that purpose, as the Commander in Chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, shall direct; at which reviews, he or they shall inspect the number and condition

of the men, their discipline and exercise, and the state of their arms, accoutrements and cloathes; observing what of these articles have been lost or spoiled since the last review, and, as nearly as possible by what means; reporting the same, with the deficiencies and neglects, to the Commander in Chief, or the commanding officer of a detachment, and to the Board of War.

That all new manœuvres shall be introduced by the inspector general, and all old ones performed according to the established principles, under his superintendency: but he shall not introduce or practice any regulations<sup>11</sup>

11. The General Orders at this point inserts the word “whatsoever,” which is not in the resolves of Congress.

relative to the objects of his department, save such as are made and established in manner following:

All regulations whatsoever to be finally approv'd and established by Congress. But the exigence of the service requiring it, temporary ones may from time to time, be introduced by the inspector general with the approbation of the Commander in Chief. These regulations to be communicated to the army through the adjutant general, and to be transmitted to the Board of War with all convenient dispatch, that, being examined and reported by them to Congress, they may be rejected, altered, amended or confirmed, as Congress shall deem proper.

That there be as many sub-inspectors as the Commander in Chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, shall, on consideration of the strength and situation of the army, from time to time, deem necessary, to be taken from the line of lieutenant colonels, and to receive their instructions relative to the department from the inspector general:

That there be a brigade inspector to each brigade, who shall be one of the majors in the brigade; and that the office of brigade inspector shall in future be annexed to that of major of brigade. He shall accordingly keep a roster of the battalions of his brigade, regulate the details and take care of the formation and march of all guards, detachments &c., from the brigade. He is to receive the

general orders, and communicate them to the commanding officers of the brigade and regiments, and through the adjutants, to all the officers of the brigade.

He is so far as concerns his brigade, to inspect the police of

the camp, the discipline and order of the service. In time of action he is to assist in executing the necessary manœuvres of the brigade according to the orders executing the necessary manœuvres of the brigade according to the orders of the brigadier or officer commanding. He is to do no duty in the line:

That all the officers of the inspectorship having appointments in the line, shall retain their rights of command, succession and promotion, in the same manner as if they had not assumed the office. But as the duties of this department are sufficient to employ their whole time, they are to suspend the exercise of their respective commands, except on particular occasions, when the Commander in Chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, may deem it necessary to invest them with command. They are to be exempted from all common camp and garrison duty, that they may attend the more carefully to those of the inspection; and in time of action they are to be employed in assisting in the execution of the field manœuvres.

That the inspector general, so far as relates to the inspection of the army, be subject to the orders of Congress, the Board of War, and the Commander in Chief only: but the sub-inspectors shall also be subject to the officers commanding the divisions and brigades to which they are attached, on the principles herein established.<sup>12</sup>

Each commanding Officer of a Brigade is desired to nominate one of the Majors in the Brigade who is willing to undertake the office of Brigade Inspector and Brigade Major

12. The resolves of Congress of February 18 contained several additional paragraphs of regulations for the Inspector General's Department, not quoted in these General Orders.

and report his name to the Adjutant General without delay.



As our circumstances last year did not permit the giving the necessary instructions to the soldiers it is to be wished that the commanding officers of regiments and companies would seriously employ themselves with the exercise in detail, especially the marching and wheeling, even if the manual exercise is not so much attended to; and the commanding officers of regiments must pay particular attention that no soldiers are exempted from this exercise.

For the future all issues of Arms and military Stores in camp will be made by the immediate order of Brigadier General Knox to whom all returns for that purpose are to be made.

He will cause the Commissary of Military Stores to keep exact accounts with the regiments for what he delivers. Returns of the deficiencies now existing to be made without delay, that a supply may be obtained.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, May 2, 1779.

Parole Ratisbon. Countersigns Root, Rye.

At a division General Court Martial held at Reading, April, 1779, by order of Major General Putnam, Colonel Bradley, President, Lieutenant Colonel Holdridge was tried for "Taking the Schooner (called General Howe) from Captn. Caleb Lawrence left in his care by Thomas Miner and Benjamin Pearce who brought her from the enemy laden with sundry articles, and holding the above said Miner and Pearce under guard 'till they would consent to sell their shares of the above Schooner at the price offered, and in consequence thereof converting some part of the above said Schooner and goods to his own profit."

The court having considered the evidence are of opinion that the taking and removing the Schooner from Byrum river was an act of prudence and good conduct in Lieutenant Colonel Holdridge, whoever the claims or right owners were. The other matters alledged the court are of opinion they

are not proved and supported, and thereupon give judgment that Lieut. Colo. Holdridge is not guilty and that he be acquitted from the charge.

Lieutenant Colonel Holdridge is released from his arrest.

At the same Court Serjeant Gray of Colonel Bradley's regiment was tried for, "Deserting to the enemy and inlisting with them, stealing a dragoon horse and carrying him to the enemy." The Court taking into consideration the crime of which Gray, the Prisoner is guilty do sentence him to be shot to death; but at the same time considering his excuse of being destitute of the use of his reason at the time he committed the crime, and that he took the first opportunity to return, and from the information of some respectable inhabitants of his acquaintance that the prisoner has been subject to turns of delirium, or insanity of mind, and also the offer of his brother to indemnify the public for the loss of the Light Dragoon horse; The Court do unanimously recommend the Prisoner Gray to the General for his Mercy and Pardon as being more particularly at this time consonant with the pardon offered by His Excellency General Washington to deserters.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to remit the sentence of death against Gray and order his release from confinement.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, May 3, 1779.

Parole Flensburgh. Countersigns Fleury, Franker.

The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the Army at the request of His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty that the Military Exhibitions to which he was witness as well as the cordial testimonies of respect paid him, have afforded him the highest satisfaction and acquired

his warmest approbation. The General cannot but add his Congratulations upon this occasion. So honorable a mark of Applause is highly flattering and will, no doubt, prove a new incitement to a

spirit of emulation: He observed with peculiar Pleasure the zeal which appeared in the officers to testify their respect to the Minister of a Prince who has given so decisive and magnanimous proofs of his friendship to these States and to a Gentleman who in the execution of the trust reposed in him has signalized his good offices to promote their interest.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to accept of and approve the following report of the Board of General Officers upon certain disputes of rank between several field officers in the Pennsylvania line (viz.); "That they are fully convinced that the arrangement made at White Plains by the Committee of Congress assisted by Brigadier General Wayne was just and that they can see no reason why it should be altered; and they are of opinion that the arrangement ought to stand as then made (viz), Majors Mentzges Murray and Nichols. They are also of opinion that Colo. Stewart ought to be senior to Colonel Craige."

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, May 4, 1779.

Parole Saguntum. Countersigns Surrey, Sark.

The first part of the regulations for the exercise and discipline of the troops being already communicated to the differ

ent brigades, each officer must immediately furnish himself with a copy of the chapter on the instructions of recruits and the commanding officers of regiments must begin tomorrow to carry the same into execution in their respective Regiments.

The General hopes that the commanding officers of corps, being convinced of the necessity of this exercise, which our circumstances have hitherto obliged us to neglect, will now redouble their Zeal in carrying it into execution; and as a single man's being ignorant of the principles will often cause disorder in a platoon and sometimes in a battalion, no waiter or other soldier is to be exempted from this exercise.

As some Companies may not have a sufficiency of officers to instruct their men the commanding officers of regiments will divide those of their regiments as equally as possible among the different companies according to their strength.

The exercise to begin at 7 o'clock and continue 'till nine in the morning: At five in the afternoon the commanding officers of regiments must assemble their officers and instruct them in the different steps, how to dress, wheel and keep their distance with precision; The Major or eldest Captain will at the same time instruct the non commissioned officers; this exercise to continue 'till six o'clock when the regiment is to turn out and exercise as in the morning.

The above exercise without Arms to continue in practice 'till further orders.

The Inspector General and officers in his department will vi

sit the different Brigades in turn and must be answerable they do not deviate in the smallest point from the principles laid down and established in the regulations.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, May 5, 1779.

Parole Euphrates. Countersigns Ebro, Edom.

The General reminds the Army that tomorrow is the General Fast; He expects it will be observed according to the order of the 12th. of April last. No exercising or fatigue to be permitted thereon.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, May 6, 1779.

Parole Tallard. Countersigns Tervel, Troy.

The Virginia officers ordered on detachment are to be paid up to the first of May by their regimental Pay Master.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, May 8, 1779.

Parole Uzbek. Countersigns Ushant, Ulmer.

The Commander in Chief has the pleasure to inform the Army that a detachment of troops under the command of Colonel Van-Schaick marched from Fort Schuyler the 19th. of

last month towards Onondaga, a considerable indian settlement on the waters of Lake Ontario, which was intirely destroyed with a large quantity of Grain, Cattle, Horses, Arms and Ammunition except such part as could be conveniently brought off; Twelve of the Savages, mostly Warriors were killed and four and thirty made Prisoners; the rest saved themselves by a precipitate flight into the woods. This expedition was performed in about five days and an half, the distance going and returning one hundred and eighty miles and without the loss of a single man.<sup>32</sup>

The good conduct, spirit, secrecy and dispatch with which the enterprise was executed do the highest honor to Colonel Van Schaick and the officers and men under his command and merit the thanks of the Commander in Chief.

At a division General Court Martial in Lord Stirlings division, Colonel Green,<sup>33</sup> President April 30th, 1779:

Captains Jones<sup>34</sup> and Mitchel<sup>35</sup> of Colonel Gist's regiment were tried for "Beating a Sentry on his Post and a Corporal while on guard." The Court having considered the charge and the evidence against Captain Jones are of opinion that his justification is sufficient and do acquit him.

The Court having considered the charge and the evidence against Captain Mitchel are of opinion that he is not guilty of the first part of the charge exhibited against him; They are likewise of opinion that Captain Mitchel's justification to the second part of the charge is sufficient and do acquit him.

32. Washington wrote to Van Schaick (May 14): "I have the pleasure to inclose you the thanks of Congress in a resolve of the 10th instant for the late expedition against the Onondagas." This letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

33. Col. John Green, of Virginia.

34. Capt. Strother Jones. He was retired in January, 1781.

35. Capt. Nathaniel Mitchell. His majority dates from December, 1777, and he, also, was retired in January, 1781.

The General is sorry to differ in opinion from the court and to find himself obliged to disapprove the sentences.

It was clearly proved that Captain Jones *beat a Sentinel on his post and a corporal on his guard* and that Capt. Mitchel *beat a corporal on his guard* ; tho it also appeared that those men were insolent and merited punishment; yet it ought not to have been of an arbitrary kind: They ought to have been confined and punished in a regular way, the sentinel being previously relieved.

The privileges of guards and especially of sentries are very extensive in every Army, and it is necessary for the sake of order and security that they should be held inviolable, while at the same time any disorders they commit are doubly culpable and ought to be more severely punished in a legal course. The Idea of inflicting personal punishment for personal insult was, in this instance, carried too far, and if the principle was established would be subversive of all military discipline.

Captains Jones and Mitchel are released from Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, May 9, 1779.

Parole Cockermouth. Countersigns Corinth, Cuba.

The Commander in Chief requires that the most pointed observance be had to all former orders prohibiting the use of the Waggon horses of the Army and forbids in the most positive

terms their being rode on any pretence. When horses are wanted by officers for extra services, the Quarter Master General will furnish them on application.

The soldiers are not to be suffered to cut down any more trees for firing until they have used the whole of those already felled and all the brush in the neighborhood of camp.

Justice to the Inhabitants and a regard to public œconomy demand the strictest attention to this order.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, May 11, 1779.

Parole Belgrade. Countersigns Bern, Berg.

The Virginia Field officers in the continental line now in camp will take into consideration the claims of John Allison<sup>82</sup> and John Lee, Esquires,<sup>83</sup> to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in one of the Virginia State Regiments and report the same with their opinions of their rights, to the Commander in Chief.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, May 12, 1779.

Parole Zemlin. Countersigns Zembla, Zara.

The following Virginia Regiments are for the present to be united the 3rd. with the 4th., the 5th. with the 11th. These regiments so united

82. He ranked as lieutenant colonel from February, 1778, and served until February, 1781.

83. He ranked as major in the Second Virginia State Regiment from February, 1778, to October, 1781.

On May 11 Washington wrote briefly to Col. Walter Stewart, that "The power of appointing Regimental Officers is with the respective States. If it were in me, from your character of the Gentleman, I should not refuse him the Ensigncy which you request." The gentleman was from Dominica and his name was William Murran. He was appointed ensign in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment on May 19, 1779, by the State; was made regimental quartermaster in August, 1779; retired in January, 1780.

On this same day (May 11) Harrison wrote, by Washington's direction, to Brigadier General Muhlenberg, that "Mr. Roland Chambers has complained to His Excellency that Mr. John Marston, a Lieutenant in the 1st Virginia State Regiment, who had been arrested for a violent assault upon his person, has rescued himself from the Hand of the Caval Officer, by the Assistance of a guard he commanded. His Excellency disapproves his conduct; and desires that you will let him know if he is in the Brigade or in Camp, that he is to submit to the process which the Officer with Mr. Chambers, has against him." These two letters are in the *Washington Papers*.

and the 2nd, 7th, and 8th. are to compose Genl. Woodford's Brigade. The 1st. is in like manner to be united with the 10th. and together with the 6th. Regiment, the one commanded by Colonel Gist and the 1st. and 2nd. State Regiments are to compose General Muhlenberg's.

The Delaware Regiment is to join the 2nd. Maryland Brigade.



The Honorable the Congress having been pleased by a resolve of the 29th. of March last to establish a system of regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of The United States, The Commander in Chief flatters himself that all officers impressed with the importance of a regular system of Manoeuvres and discipline will zealously employ themselves to become thoroughly acquainted with these regulations and with all possible punctuality and dispatch to put them in practice within the limits of their respective commands.

To forward this desirable purpose, the Inspector General will immediately enter upon the exercise of his office as established by Congress, and the General relying upon his Zeal and Intelligence, of which he has already given proofs, and the laudable spirit of emulation which prevails throughout the Army doubts not that we shall meet with success equal to our warmest wishes.

The Inspector General will take care that copies of the regulations are distributed to all the regiments, one for each officer who is to be answerable for the copy he re

ceives, and in case of his quitting the regiment is to deliver it up to the commanding officer.

He will also give the necessary instructions to the SubInspectors and Majors of Brigade relative to the duties they are to perform. He will see that an uniform formation takes place forthwith in the several regiments and whenever he perceives a regiment so reduced as not to be able to turn out under arms the number prescribed for forming a Battalion, he is to report the same to the Commander in Chief that the necessary arrangements may be made accordingly.

For the present the Battalions are to be divided into eight companies from which the company of Light Infantry will hereafter be drawn.

He will visit by turns the different regiments at the hours of exercise and see that every thing is conducted in strict conformity to the regulations. He will at all times pay particular attention that the service of the guards be performed with the greatest exactness.

He must as speedily as possible review the several regiments on the ground, in which review, he will cause the following returns to be made to him (viz)

1st. The number of officers non commissioned officers and men present and those that are absent, with the places where, and on what account they are absent, together with the number of officers and men wanting to complete the arrangement of March 1778.

2nd. The number and condition of the Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements.

3rd. The State of the men's cloathing and necessities; the qualifications of the non commissioned officers, particularly the one who is proposed for the first serjeant of the company, are also to be examined.

The 1st. Pennsylvania Brigade will be reviewed on friday next by the Inspector General; for which purpose the 2nd. Brigade is to furnish the details from that line on that and the preceding day.

At 7 o'Clock on friday morning the 1st. regiment will parade with their Arms, Accoutrements, Blankets and Knapsacks containing their spare cloathing and necessities;

At nine o'Clock the 7th. regiment; At 11 o'Clock the 8th, and at 4 o'Clock P.M. the 2nd. will parade in the same manner.

Each regiment is to be provided with the following returns signed by the Colonel.

1st. Regimental Return.

2nd. Return of Arms, Ammunition, and Accoutrements. 3rd. Return of Clothing and Necessaries.

In these returns each company is to be distinguished the same as in the regimental weekly returns.

On Sunday the 1st. Brigade will relieve the guards of the 2nd, that they may be reviewed in the same order on

Monday, and the different regiments of the 2nd. brigade begining on the right will parade, on that day, at the same hours as ordered for the 1st. brigade.

At a brigade General Court Martial held at the Park of Artillery, by order of Brigadier General Knox, May 5th. 1779, Major Holmes,<sup>84</sup> President, Peter Robinson, George Baker<sup>85</sup> and James Ford of Colonel Harrison's regiment of Artillery were tried for "Desertion and attempting to go to the enemy."

After mature deliberation the Court do unanimously sentence, Peter Robinson to suffer death, and two thirds of the court agreeing thereto do sentence George Baker and James Ford also to suffer death, all being guilty of a breach of the 1st. Article, 6th. section of the Articles of War.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentences and orders said Robinson, Baker and Ford to be hung tomorrow morning 11 oClock at Pluckemin.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, May 13, 1779.

Parole Acapulco. Countersigns Abo, Avon.

Accurate returns of Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, good, bad and wanting to be sent in to the Orderly Office tomorrow morning 11 o'clock both by regiments and brigades; the former signed by the commanding officers of regiments and the latter by the officers commanding brigades:

84. Maj. Christian Holmer, of the First Continental Artillery. He retired in January, 1781.

85. Knox had written (May 9) to Washington that Baker was a great villain, who had deserted from the British, gone back to them, "And were the War to continue ten Years longer he would be for changing sides once or twice a year....But I am clearly of opinion That a full Confession [such as

Baker made] in most instances ought from principles of policy to entitle the Criminal to pardon.” Knox's letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

The causes of any deficiencies which have happened since the men were last completed up to forty rounds each, are carefully to be noted in the regimental returns.

The number of cartridge boxes of the new construction now on hand, in the several regiments, are likewise to be certified.

Major Cabbel<sup>8</sup> is appointed Brigade Major and Inspector to General Muhlenberg's brigade and Major Croghan<sup>9</sup> to General Woodford's; They are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

At the General Court Martial of the line, whereof Colonel Gunby is President May 5th. 1779, John Reily of the 7th. Maryland regiment was tried for “Desertion changing his clothes and selling his Arms and Accoutrements,” found guilty of desertion and changing his clothes in violation of the 1st. Article 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes.

Likewise Charles Miller, Charles Harcourt and Jacob Baker of the 2nd. Pennsylvania regiment were tried for “Desertion and attempting to go to the enemy” found guilty of a breach of the Article aforesaid and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each.

At the same Court on the 8th. instant the following soldiers were tried for “Desertion” (viz), John Munroe, Lawrence Murray, Richard Matthews Michael

8. Maj. Samuel Jordan Cabell, of the Tenth Virginia Regiment. His later promotion gave him the rank of lieutenant colonel from Dec. 15, 1778; was transferred to the Fourth Virginia Regiment in July, 1779, and to the Seventh Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; prisoner on parole to end of the war.

9. Maj. William Croghan, of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Charleston and was a prisoner on parole to the end of the war.

McDonald, Thomas Dormans William English and John Minn of the Maryland line found guilty of a breach of the aforesaid Article and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each.

The Commander in Chief confirms the forementioned sentences and orders them to be put in execution at the heads of their respective regiments.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Friday, May 14, 1779.

Parole Van Schaick. Countersigns Willet, Van Dyck.

At a General Court Martial held at Reading, March 26th 1779, Brigadier General Huntington, President, Lieutenant Colonel Mason,<sup>10</sup> Director of the Laboratory &c. at Springfield was tried (in consequence of a report of a Committee of the Council of Massachusett's Bay) for "Taking in a variety of instances continental stores and property and converting them to his own use, and for frequently giving orders to his officers to receive from the public works and stores utensils of various sorts for their private family use, and also for making use of continental fire-wood for three fires in unlimited quantity."

The Court fully examined the affidavits upon which the re port of the Committee of Council of Massachusett's Bay was grounded and heard such other evidence as Esquire Ely and Mr. Williston produced in behalf of the

10. Col. David Mason. He was Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Springfield, Mass., to July, 1780. Congress ordered the court-martial by a resolve of Feb. 11, 1779

Complainants and also heard and examined Colo. Mason's evidence and defence, find that some facts alledged in the several charges against Lieutenant Colo. Mason are proved by the evidence produced, and are literally true; but are of opinion they do not amount to any criminality or embezzlement of public property; the articles being of no great value and having been received in

such manner, and from such persons as will render him responsible upon the settlement of their accounts.

At the same Court Martial, March 29th. 1779, Lieutenant Colonel Smith,<sup>11</sup> Deputy Quarter Master General for the district of Springfield, arrested on report of the Committee of Council of Massachusetts Bay was tried upon the following charges.

“That he supplies Captain Pyncheon's<sup>12</sup> house and family with their necessary firewood amounting sometimes to three fires, in unlimited quantity, from the public stores, and has laid out large sums of public money to build boats, and without order has established a continental ferry across Connecticut River where the country ferry has been for ages established, and enlisted a number of men for the term of one year with Continental Pay and rations, at great expence, while the country ferry-man offered to supply the Continental Ferry to acceptance and dispatch

11. William Smith.

12. Capt. Walter Pyncheon (Pincheon), assistant quartermaster general at Great Barrington, Mass.  
for the sum of two hundred pounds pr. year.

Upon hearing and examining the affidavits, evidence and defence, the Court find, That Colonel Smith built three scows and a batteau at Springfield by order of General Greene, Quarter Master General and that he man'd the same according to his own discretion, and that his proceedings therein were approved by General Greene.

The Court are of opinion that as Colonel Smith boarded and did part of his public business in Captn. Pyncheon's house it might be necessary for him to supply three fires therein; Therefore the Court do acquit Lieutenant Colonel Smith of the charges exhibited against him.

Lieut. Colo. Mason and Lieut Colo. Smith are released from arrest.

At a General Court-Martial of the line whereof Colo. Gunby is President, Lieutenant Triplett<sup>13</sup> of the 2nd. Virginia State regiment was tried for, “Ungentlemanlike behaviour in drinking and carousing with the common soldiers.”

The Court after maturely considering the evidence for and against Lieutenant Triplett and his defence are of opinion he is not guilty of ungentlemanlike behaviour and carousing with the common soldiers, but are of opinion he is guilty of drinking with them, being a breach of the 5th. Article of the 18th. Section of the Articles of War and on consideration of a series of circumstances do only sentence him to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of his regiment in pre

13. Lieut. Roger Triplett. He was cashiered in August, 1779.

sence of the officers of the same.

Lieutenant Triplett's conduct was highly unbecoming and would have justified a severer sentence.

At the same court, May 4th. 1779, Lieutenant Nicholson<sup>14</sup> of the 1st. North Carolina regiment was tried for “Making out and repeatedly signing false returns in violation of Article 1st., Section the 5th. of the Articles of War.”

The Court are of opinion that Lieutenant Nicholson is guilty of signing false returns but are further of opinion that he is not guilty of willfully signing false returns and that he does not come under the 1st. Article of the 5th. Section of the Articles of War: In consequence of Lieutenant Nicholson's neglect and inattention do sentence him to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the regiment in presence of the officers of the same.

The General confirms the sentence.

At the same Court, May 5th. 1779, Samuel Fleming, Forage Master was tried for “Neglect of duty in not furnishing the public horses with forage sufficient and disobedience of orders in positively

refusing to look out for any more forage, by which neglect and disobedience the horses are rendered unfit for service.”

The Court are of opinion Samuel Fleming, Forage Master is not guilty of the whole charge but that he is guilty

14. Lieut. Robert Nicholson. He resigned in June, 1779.

of disobeying Colonel Clark's orders of the 15th. of April last, being a breach of the latter part of the 5th. Article of the 2nd. Section of the Articles of War and sentence him to be dismissed from the service.

The General approves the sentence and directs it to be executed.

At the same Court, May 8th, 1779, John Hubert, a soldier in the 2nd. Virginia regiment was tried for “Desertion” found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and to make up the time he has lost agreeable to a resolve of Congress and an Act of the Legislative Authority of the State of Virginia.

Also Daniel Buckley, a soldier in the 2nd. Maryland regiment and Patrick Ivory, a soldier in the 1st. Maryland regiment were tried, the former for “Desertion” and the latter for, “Deserting from the Monmouth command;” found guilty of breaches of the 1st. Article of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War respectively and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each.

Likewise Patrick Loury, a soldier in the 6th. Pennsylvania regiment, was tried for “Disobedience of orders and Mutiny.” The Court are of opinion the Prisoner is not guilty of Mutiny but are of opinion he is guilty of disobedience of orders, being a breach of the latter part of the 5th. Article of the end. Section of the Articles of War and in con



sequence of his receiving prompt punishment from Captn. Valentine<sup>15</sup> do sentence him only to receive fifty lashes and from the above circumstance of Captain Valentine's punishing the Prisoner on the spot the Court recommend him to His Excellency's Clemency.

At the same court May 10th., Robert Perry, a soldier in the 2nd. Virginia State regiment was tried for "Attempting to desert to the Enemy and persuading a number more to go with him."

The Court after mature deliberation are of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of both parts of the charge being breaches of the 1st. & 4th. Articles of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentence him to suffer death, (two thirds of the Court concurring therein).

Also John Chambers, a soldier in the 3rd. Maryland regiment was tried for "Desertion," found guilty by his own confession and sentenced to receive fifty lashes; but from several alleviating circumstances the Court recommend him to His Excellency's Clemency.

Likewise Neil Megonigle soldier in the 7th. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for "deserting from his post."

The Court are of opinion the Prisoner is not guilty of deserting from his post but are of opinion he is guilty of absenting himself without leave, being a breach of the 2nd

15. There is no Captain Valentine listed on the rolls of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. A Henry Valentine was ensign in the Pennsylvania Musket Battalion in 1776. He resigned that same year.

Article of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentence him to receive one hundred lashes.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentences but in compliance with the recommendation of the court remits the punishment ordered on Lorry and Chambers.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, May 15, 1779.

Parole Hopkins. Countersigns Olney, Simpson.

The General Court Martial of the line whereof Colo. Gunby is President is dissolved.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, May 16, 1779.

Parole South Carolina. Countersigns Howe, Rutledge.

The Bonamtown Picket to be relieved tomorrow from the Pennsylvania line. The Morristown with an addition of a serjeant, Corporal and twelve men from the Maryland line, furnished with Ammunition and Provision as usual.

A General Court Martial of the line to sit tomorrow half past 9 o' clock A.M. to try all such Persons as shall come before them. Colonel Greene,<sup>41</sup> President.

41. Col. John Green.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, May 18, 1779.

Parole Hackinsack. Countersigns Sullivan, Hammond.

The officers are on no pretence to suffer the men to straggle from camp but are to keep them ready to march on the earliest notice.

Major Stevenson<sup>70</sup> is appointed to relieve Colo. Dabney<sup>71</sup> in the superintendency of the hospitals in New Jersey.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Gunby was President April 30th. 1779, Thomas Carson, George Garnick and Thomas Cane of the 6th. Virginia regiment; also James Johnston and William Hitchcock of Colo. Gist's regiment, were tried for“ Breaking into and robbing the house of Mr. Van Noorstrand an inhabitant, of a number of valuable articles on the night of the 29th. of March last” and found guilty of the charge exhibited against them being a breach of the 16th. Article of the 13th. Section of the Articles of War and also of General orders. Thomas Cane, James Johnston and William Hitchcock sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each, and on consideration of Thomas Carson and George Garnick being more atrociously guilty than the others, the Court do sentence them to suffer *death* (two thirds concurring in opinion).

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentences and orders Thomas Carson and George Garnick

70. Maj. David Stephenson, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; transferred to the Sixth Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; retired in January, 1783.

71. Col. Charles Dabney, of the Second Virginia Regiment.

to be hung tomorrow morning eleven o'clock. Also Robert Perry, now under sentence of death. The others to receive their stripes at the same time.

Joseph Brookfield having become a Witness on behalf of The United States is ordered to be released from confinement.

Fifty men from each brigade, properly officered, to attend the above executions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, May 19, 1779.

Parole Charlestown. Countersigns Cohas, Chamblee.

Captain Nathaniel Burril of Colonel Harrison's regiment of Artillery is appointed Aide De Camp to Major General Howe he is to be respected accordingly.

The executions and punishments which were to have been this day are postponed 'till the first fair day 11 oClock A.M. The Parties from the several brigades will attend accordingly.

A conductor of military stores is to be appointed to each brigade. He is to have a traveling forge with suitable tools, an ammunition Waggon and a Waggon with an Arm Chest for each regiment as specified in the regulations of the Army as soon as they can be provided, and the Brigadier or officer commanding the brigade is to furnish him with five or six Armourers, or more if there be occasion

who are under the direction of the said conductor to repair and keep in good order the Arms of the Brigade.

At this forge no other work except the repair of Arms is to be done under any pretence whatever. He will likewise be furnished with a quantity of spare ammunition &c. for extra occasions which he is not to deliver out unless by a special order from the Brigadier or officer commanding the brigade. These stores to be receipted for in the manner hereafter mentioned.

All Arms &c. belonging to the sick, absent, deserters and men who do no regimental duty are to be delivered into the care of the conductor who may redeliver them when called for on the order of the commanding officer of the regiment to which they respectively belong.

In future when supplies are wanted the Brigadiers or officers commanding brigades are to cause returns of all Arms, Ammunition, Accoutrements &c. good, bad and wanting to complete the regiments in their respective brigades, to be made and signed by the commanding officers thereof, in which all deficiencies occasioning the demand are to be particularly accounted for; they are then to be digested regimentally into Brigade returns agreeable to a printed form for that purpose and

sign'd by the Brigadiers or officers commanding the Brigades. These returns are to be delivered to the aforesaid Conduct

ors of military stores to be by them presented to the commanding officer of Artillery who will give orders for the Articles to be issued or a proportion of them according to circumstances or state of the stores and the wants of the Army at large.

The commanding officers of regiments are to receipt to the conductor for the Articles they receive for their respective regiments, taking receipts from the officers commanding companies for what are delivered them. For all deficiencies unaccounted for stoppages to be made according to the regulations, which are to be strictly observed in all other respects with the addition here directed.

The Commander in Chief orders that the Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition &c., of the respective regiments be carefully inspected every morning at roll call; the Captains to be answerable for their companies and the commanding officers for their regiments.

The Waggon of the several brigades are to be sent very early tomorrow morning to Pluckemin for Arms &c. to make up the present deficiencies. All the Cartridge Boxes on the old construction are to be sent and exchanged for new ones.

The following Gentlemen: Bebee, McMurray, Little, DuVal,<sup>72</sup> Gilloland, Glenney, Lawrence, Mount, Mix, Welch and Burnside,

72. Peter Duville(?), captain in Sappers and Miners and formerly a lieutenant in the Continental Navy.

mentioned in the order of the 13th. of March last, candidates for commissions in the companies of Sappers and Miners are requested forthwith to repair to Head Quarters and present themselves to Brigadier General Du Portail, as it is indispensable that the companies should be immediately formed.

Major Generals Greene and De Kalb and Brigadier Generals Knox and Woodford will sit tomorrow morning ten o'clock at the Orderly Room to consider of some further matters respecting the rank and arrangement of the officers in the Maryland line which will be laid before them. The General will furnish them with such papers as will be necessary upon the occasion and he hopes the affair will be easily brought to a final conclusion.

General Woodford's brigade to be reviewed next Friday provided the weather is fair, otherwise the next fair day, Sunday excepted. The review to begin on the right at seven o'clock in the morning, to have ready the same returns as ordered for the 1st. Pennsylvania brigade the 12th. instant. The guards from said brigade to be relieved the preceding day from General Muhlenberg's.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Gunby was President, May 4th. 1779,

Lieutenant Craven<sup>73</sup> of the 1st. North Carolina regiment was tried for "Behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner unbecoming the Character of an officer and Gentleman."

1st. "In positively (and with abusive language) refusing to deliver to the Inhabitants their horses that were stolen from them by persons unknown (and taken up by a Patrole from his Picket on the night of the 14th of April) and threatning their lives."

2ndly. "For abusing and ill-treating Hendrick Hopper his Landlord."

3rdly. "For expressing himself disrespectfully and contemptuously of his commanding officer when directed by him to give up said horses."

4thly. "For exacting an exorbitant sum of money from the said inhabitants upon delivering them their horses."

The court after mature deliberation are of opinion that the charges against Lieutenant Craven are not supported and do acquit him with honor.

The General is sorry to declare that he cannot but view Lieutenant Craven's conduct as very blamable.

He founds his right to the horses which fell into his hands on a Law of this State, vesting the property of any thing taken going to, or coming from, the enemy, in the captors, and upon this principle justifies his disobedience of Colo. Clark's orders, and refusal to restore the horses to the owners

73. Lieut. James Craven, of the First North Carolina Regiment. (See General Orders, Nov. 20, 1779, *post.*)

unless they could prove themselves friends to their country.

It cannot be supposed that the spirit of the law which was probably intended to prevent an improper intercourse with the enemy could comprehend a case of this nature, where the property of the subjects of the State had been stolen away by the enemy or their adherents and accidentally recovered by one of our parties; Neither did a discrimination of civil characters in this instance belong to Lieutenant Craven; It ought to have been sufficient that the claimants, subjects of the State, could prove they were the right owners and nothing more should have been demanded from them than the reward they had publickly offered for the recovery of their horses.

Lieutenant Craven is released from arrest.

At a Brigade General Court Martial held at the Park of Artillery, May 15th. 1779, Major Holmes, President, Mace Neville of Colonel Harrison's regiment of Artillery was tried for "Desertion and attempting to go to the enemy" found guilty, being a breach of the 1st. Article of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced to suffer death. His circumstances being similar to Baker's and Ford's of said corps already pardoned, The Commander in Chief is pleased to remit the sentence and order his release.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Camp Middle Brook, Saturday, May 22, 1779.

Parole Tyrannicide. Countersigns Hallet, Allen.

#### THE DUTY OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

The Sub-Inspectors are to consider themselves at all times subject to the orders of the commanding officers of the divisions to which they are respectively attached.

They are to receive their instructions relative to the department from the Inspector General and are to see that the new regulations are carried strictly into execution.

They will take the general orders daily from the Adjutant General and communicate them to the Major Generals or officers commanding the divisions.

They are also to receive all division orders and communicate them to the Majors of Brigade.

When the divisions to which they belong are detached they are to perform the duties of Adjutant General, regulating the details &c.

On a march they remain with

the General commanding the division and assist in the execution of the Manœuvres he may direct.

In camp or garrison they are to see that the established duties thereof are regularly performed and are particularly to attend to the formation, and above all the service of the guards.

The communication of orders being of the greatest importance in an army, the Sub-Inspectors are to take care that all orders are communicated with the greatest precision and dispatch and must therefore see that the Majors of Brigade themselves take the orders regularly of the Adjutant General; and in case a brigade Major by sickness or any other cause is hindered from taking the orders, that duty must be performed by some other Major in the Brigade, or eldest Captain.



The Sub-Inspectors are also to see that the Majors of Brigade keep their rosters and details in exact order that no regiment may furnish more than its proportion for the service.

In camp the Sub-Inspectors will have daily two orderly serjeants from their divisions to carry orders; and when on detachment, if the officer on detachment has Cavalry with him, he will assign as many horsemen as he thinks necessary for the same duty.

At a Brigade General Court Martial in Maxwells

brigade May 15th. 1779. Major Ross,<sup>43</sup> President, Edward Hawkins soldier in the 2nd. Jersey regiment was tried for, "Desertion and exciting others to desert to the enemy."

2ndly. "Being drunk, absent from his quarters after taptoo, abusing and attempting to fire on an inhabitant in the night."

The court find him guilty of the different charges exhibited against him, particularly of breaches of the 1st. and 4th. Articles of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentence him to suffer death.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, May 23, 1779.

Parole Acomac. Countersigns Amber, Africa.

The executions &c. mentioned in orders the 18th instant to take place tomorrow morning eleven o'clock.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, May 24, 1779.

Parole Bellisle. Countersigns Baltic, Bilboa.

Captain Nicholas Gilman<sup>50</sup> of the 3rd. New Hampshire regiment from the 15th. of January 1778, and Captain John Singer Dexter<sup>51</sup> of the 1st. Rhode Island Regiment from the 1st. of May following are appointed Assistants to the Adjutant General and are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

43. Maj. John Ross, of the Second New Jersey Regiment. He was brigade inspector from October, 1779, to November, 1780; retired in January, 1781; was made lieutenant colonel of the New Jersey Militia in 1782.

50. He was transferred to the First New Hampshire Regiment on Jan. 1, 1781, and served to the close of the war.

51. He was promoted to major in August, 1781, and served to November, 1783.

The Brigadiers and officers commanding brigades will see that there is a sufficiency of Ammunition with their brigades to issue at a moments warning and that their men's Arms and Accoutrements are in the best possible order.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, May 25, 1779.

Parole Charleroy. Countersigns Coos, Cambray.

The 2nd. Virginia brigade to be reviewed tomorrow morning; the review to begin on the right at seven o'clock.

The 1st. Maryland Brigade to be reviewed on Friday, and the 2nd. on Saturday next.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, May 26, 1779.

Parole Dominica. Countersigns Dunbar, Dee.

Accurate brigade returns regimentally digested of the deficiencies of clothing and necessities to be forthwith made to the Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel Regnier<sup>77</sup> is appointed a Sub Inspector and to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Lieutenant Mitchel<sup>78</sup> of the 1st. Maryland regiment is appointed Adjutant of the same from the 1st instant.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Thursday, May 27, 1779.

Parole Eslinger. Countersigns Elburg, Elna.

77. Lieut. Col. Pierre Regnier de Roussj (generally known as Regnier), of the Fourth New York Regiment.

78. Lieut. John Mitchell, of the First Maryland Regiment. He was promoted to captain in July, 1779; transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; served to April, 1783.

Major Generals Greene and De Kalb and Brigadier Generals Smallwood, Knox, Woodford and Muhlenberg are desired to meet tomorrow morning 11 o'clock at the Court Martial room, to take into consideration a dispute of rank between Lieut. Colonels Hubley<sup>2</sup> and Connor<sup>3</sup> and

also between Major Prowel<sup>4</sup> and the Captains in the Pennsylvania line and report thereon to the Commander in Chief.

The troops are to apply to the Quarter Master General without delay for tents in the following proportion for each regiment.

One Markee and one Horseman's tent for the Field Officers.

One horseman's tent for the officers of each company.

One Wall'd tent for the Adjutant.

One ditto for the Quarter Master.

One ditto for the Surgeon and Mate.

One ditto for the Pay-Master.

One common tent for Serjeant Majr. and Qt. Mastr. Serjeant.

One ditto for the Fife and Drum Major.

One ditto for the non commissioned officers of each company and one for every six privates including Drums and Fifes.

No regiment to have a greater proportion of tents either for officers or privates than the above; not even if the officers would furnish themselves at their own expence, as it will increase the baggage of the Army and render its ope

2. Lieut. Col. Commandant Adam Hubley, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was retired in January, 1781.

3. Lieut. Col. Commandant Morgan Connor, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was lost at sea in January, 1780.

4. Maj. Joseph Prowell, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in June, 1779.

rations more slow and tardy.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Greene is President May 17th. 1779, Roger Finney and William Martin, soldiers in the 6th. Pennsylvania regiment were tried for "House-breaking and robbery" acquitted of house breaking, but found guilty of robbery and sentenced each, one hundred lashes.

Likewise Patrick English soldier in the Delaware regiment was tried for "Changing his clothes and name and reinlisting in one of the Jersey regiments" found guilty of deserting, changing his name and reinlisting in one of the Jersey regiments being a violation of the 1st. part of the 3rd. Article of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced one hundred lashes.

The Commander in Chief approves the foregoing sentences and orders them put in execution tomorrow at the heads of the regiments to which the delinquents respectively belong.

At the same Court May 24th. 1779, Lieutenant Armstrong<sup>5</sup> of the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for "Disobedience of orders in not sending a Prisoner to the Court Martial."

The Court, after considering the charge and testimony against Lieutenant Armstrong, the Note signed by Mr. Michael and the defence, are of opinion, Lieutt. Armstrong is not guilty of the charge exhibited against

5. Lieut. John Armstrong, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He served to the close of the war.

him; That he never received a legal order to send the Prisoners to the Court; That he acted as every good officer would or ought to have acted, and do acquit him with honor.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders Lieutenant Armstrong to be released from Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Saturday, May 29, 1779.

Parole Gascony. Countersigns Grondo, Goa.

A General Court Martial of the line is to be held on Tuesday next the 1st. of June at the usual place for the trial of Major General Arnold as directed by a resolution of the Honorable the Congress passed the 3rd. of April 1779.

Major General Howe President.

Brigadier Generals Smallwood, Knox, Woodford and Irvine, Colonels, Wood, Harrison, Hall, Gunby, Moylan and Butler,<sup>45</sup> Lieutenant Colonels, Popkins,<sup>46</sup> Simms<sup>47</sup> and Harmar, Members.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Sunday, May 30, 1779.

Parole Harfleur. Countersigns Harwich, Hinden.

45. Col. Richard Butler, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment.

46. Lieut. Col. John Popkin, of the Third Continental Artillery.

47. Lieut. Col. Charles Simms, of the Second Virginia Regiment. He resigned in December, 1779.

The board of General Officers that sat on the 28th. instant in consequence of the order of the day before have reported the claim of Lieutenant Colonel Hubley in the dispute of rank between him and Lieutenant Colonel Conner to be well founded, which the Commander in Chief approves.

In all future draughts of clothing the regimental Clothier is to be furnished by the officers commanding companies with returns specifying the men's names and the particular wants of each; these he is to digest into a regimental return, which being examined and signed by the officer commanding the regiment and countersigned by himself, with a receipt upon it for the supplies delivered to the regiment, is to be lodged with the Clothier who issues, as a voucher for the delivery.

A pair of Overalls per man is to be forthwith drawn for every non commissioned officer and private who has not been before supplied this spring.

At the General Court Martial of the line, whereof Colonel Greene is President, May 27th. John Ward a soldier in the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment, was tried for "Desertion," found guilty of absenting himself without leave and sentenced one hundred lashes.

At the same Court, William Mackarun soldier in the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for "Stealing horseshoes the property of the public;" found guilty and sentenced one hundred lashes.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentences and orders the punishment to be inflicted as soon as the delinquents arrive at their respective regiments.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Monday, May 31, 1779.

Parole Janeiro. Countersigns Johnstown, Jekyl.

If shoes or other small mountings are wanted they may be drawn agreeable to the order of yesterday.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Tuesday, June 1, 1779.

Parole Kildare. Countersigns Kenys, Kent.

The troops to hold themselves in the most perfect readiness to march at the shortest notice.

The General Court Martial whereof General Howe is President is desired to assemble at eleven o'clock this day at the President's quarters, he being indisposed and unable to attend at the Court Martial room.

At the General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Greene is President, May 25th, Captain Thomas Ewell<sup>90</sup> of the 1st. Virginia State regiment was tried for "Behaving in a scandalous infamous manner unbecoming an officer and Gentleman in two instances."

90. Thomas W. Ewell, of the First Virginia State Regiment. He served until January, 1781.

On June 1, by Washington's direction, Richard Kidder Meade wrote to Maj. Henry Lee, ordering his corps to march immediately to camp and "if the Genl. should have left this Ground, you will apply at Genl. Greenes quarters near Vanvarter's Bridge where instructions will be lodged for you." Meade's letter is in the *Washington Papers*. (Vanvarter's Bridge was Van Veghten's Bridge, above the village of Bound Brook.)

Meade wrote, also by Washington's direction (June 1), to Capt. Bartholomew von Heer that the Board of War looked upon Baron de Wolfen as out of the service; that on receiving a certificate that his accounts were settled headquarters will grant his discharge "and an order for his pay until this day." This letter is also in the *Washington Papers*.



1st. "By maliciously basely and falsely traducing officers of the regiment and afterwards acknowledging before several Officers that what he had said were palpable Lies, without foundation." 2ndly. "In endeavouring to bribe an officer to conceal and suppress the calumny by offering to procure a loan of money for the said officer."

The Court after maturely considering the testimony and defence are of opinion Captain Ewell is not guilty of the 1st. charge, but that he was exceedingly indiscreet in passing a joke in the manner he did and do sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders. They are further of opinion that the second charge is unsupported and do acquit him of it.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence, observing that it is at all times very indiscreet of an officer to hazard things, even in jest, which may raise ill-founded prejudices against another, particularly his commanding officer; and if he be in earnest, for sufficient reasons he should adhere to his declaration.

Captain Ewell is to be released from Arrest.

At the same Court, May 28th, William Scully, soldier in the 1st. Virginia regiment was tried for "Entering forcibly into the house of Robert Dennis and robbing him of sundry goods, also stabbing William Cox with a Bayonet,"

found guilty and sentenced one hundred lashes.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders it put in execution tomorrow at the head of the regiment to which the offender belongs.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, Wednesday, June 2, 1779.

Parole Lawenburg. Countersigns Leeds, Leek.

The meeting of the Court for the trial of Major General Arnold is deferred 'till further orders; the exigency of the public service not permitting it to sit at this time.

The General Court Martial of which Colonel Green<sup>93</sup> is President is dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Simms is appointed to superintend the hospitals in Pennsylvania.

The Maryland line, in case they are not in actual preparation to move, will apply to the Quarter Master General to equip them as they are to march tomorrow morning.

93. Col. John Green, of Virginia.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Slott's,<sup>71</sup> Sunday, June 6, 1779.

Parole Philadelphia. Countersigns Peek's Kill, Poland.

The Pennsylvania division is to take post at June's or in the Vicinity according to the situation of ground &c. and send a light party of three or four hundred men into the passage of the mountain, at the cross roads,<sup>72</sup> where Colo. Malcom is, there to remain 'till further orders.

The Virginia division to move to Smith's tavern.<sup>73</sup> Baron De Kalb's division (except the two companies of Light Infantry ordered therefrom, which are to remain at Suffren's) to move on by way of Slott's and Galloway's and join the other troops. The whole to move at the rising of the moon.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Monday, June 7, 1779.

Parole Syracuse. Countersigns Scipio, Cyrus.

The Army is to encamp 'till further orders in the following manner as nearly as the situation of ground will permit.

The Virginia division near the road leading from June's

71. Stephen Slotts (Slot). He was a captain in the Orange County militia. His place was about 6 miles south of Galloway's on the fork of the Clove road which led to Suffern's.

72. The Haverstraw road entered the Clove from the east and joined the Clove road at June's.

73. Smith's Tavern, in Smith's Clove, named from the "Horseblock" Smiths, notorious Tories, of whom Austin Smith, Claudius Smith, and Richard, son of Claudius, were the principal ones at this period.

to the Forest of Deane.<sup>74</sup> The Maryland division near the road leading from Earl's<sup>75</sup> and the Pennsylvania division near the road leading from the Widow Van Ambra's,<sup>76</sup> both, to the same place. Each division will furnish such pickets and patrols on the avenues leading from the enemy as will be necessary for its own security.

A careful inspection to be immediately made into the state of the men's Arms and Ammunition.

The troops to have two days provision constantly in advance, if salt meat is to be had, if not, they will only have two days bread in advance and as much beef as will keep.

The officers in general will inform themselves as exactly as possible of the roads and by-paths leading from their respective encampments towards the enemy, the Forest of Deane and West Point.

The General was sorry to see thro'out the march a much greater proportion of men with the baggage than could possibly be necessary and that a number of them were without arms having probably

deposited them in the Waggon; the former tends to lessen the operating strength of the Army in a degree which every thinking officer must wish to avoid, and the latter occasions such a destruction of Arms as must add greatly to the difficulty of supplying the troops: It was too observant also that

74. There is no road shown on available contemporary maps leading from June's to the Forest of Dean, except the main road, leading north through the Clove, from which the Forest of Dean road branches off to the east at the home of the widow Van Ambras (Van Amburgh), about 3 miles north of Smith's Tavern. A footpath, or trail, probably led through the gap, east of June's to Slaughter's Pond and thence northwardly along the creek that came from the Forest of Dean. The Forest of Dean was in the pass north of Long and Summers Hills and the road led eastward to Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson, with a branch to the northward at the Furnace, which led to West Point.

75. There were several Earls (Earles, Earlls) in Smith's Clove, to wit, Eseri, John, Clement, Jonathan, Peter, and Samuel.

76. Van Amburgh(?).

the heavy baggage of the Army has been very little, if anything diminished, and that the pernicious practice of suffering the women to incumber the Waggon still continues notwithstanding every former prohibition. The General recommends these matters to the particular attention of the officers commanding brigades and that they will take the most vigorous and effectual measures to prevent the like abuses hereafter.

Two Cannon fired from Baron De Kalb's encampment will be the signal of Alarm, upon which the troops will get under arms as expeditiously and as light as possible. The Quarter Master General will furnish guides to attend the several divisions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Tuesday, June 8, 1779.

Parole Middlesex. Countersigns Milan, Milford.

Returns of shoes actually wanted by the troops on this ground to be made forthwith to Head Quarters.

The officers will see that their men clean and refresh themselves this day.

When multiplicity of business prevents the Sub-Inspectors from attending for general orders, the Brigade Majors of the division will alternately carry them to the officers commanding divisions. All the Axxes in the several

Brigades to be ground and put in the best order immediately.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Wednesday, June 9, 1779.

Parole Bilboa. Countersigns Baltimore, Bender.

A detachment of five hundred men from the Virginia and Maryland divisions, with three days provision and their blankets unincumbered with any other baggage, to march tomorrow morning at four o'clock to relieve the detachment under Colonel Stewart; Colonel Williams<sup>6</sup> to take the command and call this afternoon at Head Quarters for instructions.

Major Webb<sup>7</sup> to be joined to this detachment.

The Virginia division will furnish a Picket of fifty men on the clove road four miles advanced on the right of their encampment and the Maryland division will do the same on the road or path leading from June's tavern towards Haverstraw. Patroles to be constantly going from these Pickets as far down as may be safe.

Lord Stirling will please to order a party of thirty men to open the road from June's and General St. Clair a like party to open that from the Widow Van Ambras's to the Furnace so as if possible to admit a march in sections.

The Chief Engineer will furnish the General with a draft of West Point and its environs, including the communications with this Camp. The roads leading from June's and the Widow VanAmbra's to the Furnace of Deane are in the

6. Col. Otho Holland Williams, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment.

7. Maj. John Webb, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in July, 1779, and retired in February, 1781.

first instance to be ascertained. The Geographers will assist in this business.<sup>8</sup>

Captain Lt. Pryor of Colonel Harrison's regiment of Artillery is appointed Aide De Camp to Major General Lord Stirling and is to be accordingly respected.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Thursday, June 10, 1779.

Parole Needham. Countersigns Newton, Natick.

The rum and whisky in the Magazine to be divided among the brigade commissaries and a gill pr. man issued to the whole Army this day.

Four days flour to be issued to the troops so that the whole army may be served with flour up to Sunday next inclusive. Two days fresh beef to be issued to day, and cattle equal to two days supply to be with each brigade commissary, ready to be slaughtered when wanted.

All deficiencies of meat on the march are to be made good to the troops.

The General directs that returns for the present deficiencies of shoes, in the several regiments be immediately made out (so as to be ready to draw them as soon as they arrive) agreeable to the mode pointed out in the order of the 30th. of May last, which is to be strictly and

8. A resultant map is, probably, the one now (1931) in the possession of Erskine Hewitt, of New York City, which is inscribed "Copied from Surveys laid down by R. Erskine F. R. S. 1778 & 1779"

inviolably observed in drawing every future supply of clothing and necessities.

The Quarter Master General is desired to have the roads leading from the several division to Chester<sup>13</sup> examined and apply for the necessary parties to repair them.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Friday, June 11, 1779.

Parole California. Countersigns Cuba, Chester.

The Quarter Master General will order four good guides to each division, who are to remain at or near the quarters of the Major Generals or officers commanding divisions, that they may be ready for any sudden call. These men must have a competent knowledge of all the roads, paths and cloves laying between this encampment and the river, about the Forest of Deane and towards Haverstraw &c.

The detachment under the command of Colonel Williams is to have three days provision sent them tomorrow.

A critical inspection to be made immediately into the state of the mens arms and ammunition on this ground. Colonel Davies will inspect the Virginia division, Lieutenant Colonel Fleury the

Maryland division and as there is no Sub-Inspector appointed to the Pennsylvania division, the Inspector General is requested to

13. Chester, Orange County, N.Y., about 8 miles in an air line almost due west from Smith's Tavern. It was on the road leading from Ringwood to New Windsor, west of the mountains that formed Smith's Clove.

examine them himself. In this inspection inquiry is to be made into the supplies of arms and ammunition received since the last, the deficiencies that have happened, and the causes of them.

#### AFTER ORDERS

The regimental Clothiers will apply tomorrow morning at the barn near General Putnam's quarters for their deficiencies of shoes agreeable to their last returns.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Saturday, June 12, 1779.

Parole Betwick. Countersigns Brest, Deane.

The following formation of the three divisions of the Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania troops is immediately to take place for the present campaign:

The 2nd. R.&F. 5th. Virginia regiments to form one battn. and furnish one and an half comp. of L. Infantry 62. 11th 7th. to form one battalion and furnish one company of Light Infantry 41. 8th. 103. 3rd to form one battalion. 4th. 6th. and to form one battalion and furnish two companies of Light Infantry 82. 2nd. St. Regt. Gist's and to form one battalion and furnish one company of Light Infantry 41. 1st. St. Regt. 1st. and to form one battalion and furnish half a company of Light Infantry 21. 10th 144. 1st. Maryld. Regt. to form one battalion and furnish one compy. of L. Infantry 41. 5th. to form one battalion. 7th. to form one battalion. 3rd. to form one battn. and furnish one compy. of Light Infantry 41. R.&F. 2nd to form one battn. and furnish one company of L. Infantry 41. 6th. to form one battalion. 4th. to form one battn. and furnish one compy. of Light Infantry 41. The Delaware



Regiment to form one battalion. 1st. Penns. Regts. to form one battn. and furnish one company of L. Infantry 41. 7th 10th. to form one battalion. 2nd. to form one battn. and furnish one company of Light Infantry 41. 3rd. and to form one battn. and furnish two companies of Light Infantry 82. 6th 9th. Penns. Regts. to form one battalion and furnish two companies of Light Infantry 82. 5th.

The companies of Light Infantry are to be immediately drawn out agreeable to this proportion. The officers commanding regiments will be particularly careful in the choice of the men, which is a duty, the good of the service and the credit of their respective regiments equally demand; When it is considered that in every army the honor of a regiment and that of its Light Company are intimately connected, the officer commanding it cannot but be solicitous to furnish men that will support the reputation of his regiment.

The companies from the several brigades will parade tomorrow morning 11 o'clock near the Maryland division, where the Adjutant General is desired to pass the men, their clothes, arms and accoutrements under a critical inspection, and return all who on any account shall appear unfit for this kind of service to their regiments to be replaced by others whom he shall approve.

A Captain, Subaltern and three Serjeants are to be appointed to each company.

Lieutenant Colonel Harmar is appointed Sub-Inspector to the Pennsylvania division.

Captain Alexander,<sup>27</sup> intitled to a Majority is appoint

27. Capt. William Alexander, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was made major in April, 1780, and retired in January, 1783.

ed Brigade Major to the 1st., and Captain Moore<sup>28</sup> also intitled to a Majority is appointed Brigade Major to the 2nd. Pennsylvania Brigades. They are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Morris<sup>29</sup> is appointed a Volunteer Aide-De-Camp to Major General Greene and is to be respected accordingly.

A corporal and eight men from each division are to be employed in making coal for the use of their respective divisions, Colo. Baldwin<sup>30</sup> will give the necessary directions.

A Sub-Serjeant and twenty rank and file to be daily employed in cutting grass under the direction of the Commissary General of Forage.

Each brigade will constantly furnish sufficient fatigue parties to cut grass for their own horses under the direction of their brigade Forage-Masters.

The afore mentioned fatigue parties to join their regiments immediately on an alarm.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Sunday, June 13, 1779.

Parole Westbury. Countersigns Warwick, Wells.

The officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent officers of their respec

28. Capt. Thomas Lloyd Moore, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. His majority in the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, granted later, was dated from May, 1779; transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781; retired in January, 1783.

29. Lieut. Col. Lewis Morris, jr. He was aide to Maj. Gert. Nathanael Greene to the close of the war.

30. Col. Jeduthan Baldwin. He commanded the Artillery Artificer regiment to March, 1781.

tive divisions not on essential public business to join their Corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account though the execution should be attended with expence.

The good of the service and the honor of the officers where they are not absent by order, demand their immediate attendance and no excuse can or will be admitted.

The 2nd. Pennsylvania Brigade is to march tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock to relieve the detachment under Colonel Williams at the Forest of Deane. It must go light and furnished with provisions to serve 'till thursday inclusively.

Colonel Williams will communicate his instructions to Colonel Johnson<sup>44</sup> and make him acquainted with the Grounds, Roads &c., which require his attention.

The Inspection of the Light Infantry is postponed 'till tomorrow afternoon, five o'clock.

The Light Infantry of the 2nd. Pennsylvania Brigade agreeable to it's formation in yesterday's orders are to remain on the ground until they have passed inspection.

#### AFTER ORDERS

The Honorable, The Congress have been pleased to pass the following Acts:

In Congress, June 5th., 1779.

Resolved That Colonel Dubois rank in the line of the

44. Col. Francis Johnston, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, then commanding the Second Pennsylvania Brigade. He retired in January, 1781.

army of the United States of America, after Colonel Van Cortlandt and Colonel Gansevoort.

Resolved, That the commission of major, granted to Captain Prowell in the 11th. Pennsylvania regiment, be vacated, and that the rank of the officers continue the same as they were at the time of passing the resolution for incorporating Patton's and Hartley's regiments and the independent companies, and rise according to the principle or rule established in the army.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Monday, June 14, 1779.

Parole North Carolina. Countersigns Norwales, Naples. As the Commander in Chief sets out this day for West Point<sup>45</sup> and may be absent for two or three days, Major General Putnam will take the command of the troops in this camp 'till his return.

Major General Putnam will assemble the General Officers and have the suspected persons lately taken up in the vicinity of this camp, brought before them and will examine into the circumstances of their case, and report to the Commander in Chief a state of facts with their opinion of measures proper to be pursued. The Adjutant General will take care to have the necessary Witnesses produced.

45. Washington reached West Point the next day (June 15).

## GENERAL ORDERS<sup>55</sup>

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Tuesday, June 15, 1779.

Parole Canada. Countersigns Clarke, Condé.

The sixteen companies of Light Infantry drafted from the three divisions on this ground are to be divided into four battalions and commanded by the following officers;

4. companies from the Virginia line by Major Posey.

4. ditto from the Pennsylvania line by Lt. Colo. Hay.

4. ditto two from each of the aforesaid lines by Lieutenant Colonel Fleury.

4. companies from the Maryland line by Majr. J. Steward, Lieutenant Colonel Hay's and Major Steward's battalions to be commanded by Colonel Butler and Lieutenant Colonel Fleury's and Major Posey's by Colonel Febiger.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Wednesday, June 16, 1779.

Parole East Greenwich. Countersigns Eastham, Enfield. Major Archibald Anderson is appointed Brigade Major to the 1st. Maryland Brigade and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Light Companies as they are to be ready to embody on the shortest notice, are to be excused from all duties except camp and quarter guards.

The General officers are desired to meet at Genl. Putnam's

55. To keep the record complete, as before mentioned in a like instance, these General Orders are given herewith, though the Commander in Chief was not with the Army on this date.

quarters tomorrow morning nine o'clock.

## **AFTER ORDERS**

General Woodford's brigade to march tomorrow morning 8 o'Clock furnished with four days provision to relieve the 2nd. Pennsylvania brigade at the Forest of Deane.

One of the largest battalions on the new formation from each division to march tomorrow morning seven o'clock to West Point furnished with two days provision. They take their Arms and Packs, only, with them.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Friday, June 18, 1779.

Parole Persia. Countersigns Pegu, Pitts Town.

The Light Infantry to parade tomorrow morning 7 o'clock near the Maryland camp with four days provision, their packs and blankets.

A General Court Martial of the line to assemble tomorrow morning nine o'clock at Lieutenant Colonel Ford's Markee for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Pope<sup>56</sup> and such others as may be brought before them. Colonel Morgan<sup>57</sup> is appointed President.

56. Lieut. Col. Charles Pope, of the Delaware regiment. He resigned in December, 1779.

57. Col. Daniel Morgan, of the Seventh Virginia Regiment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Saturday, June 19, 1779.

Parole Dorchester. Countersigns Danube, Dover.

Colonel Morgan being unable to attend the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Pope, Lieutenant Colo. Ford will preside in his room. Majr. Deane<sup>66</sup> is appointed an additional member.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Sunday, June 20, 1779.

Parole Leonidas. Countersigns Medford, Nelson.

## **DUTY OF BRIGADE MAJORS**

The great importance of the duties of Majors of brigades rendering it necessary that those Posts should at all times be filled with old and experienced officers. The Honorable the Continental Congress did on the 18th. of February last, resolve,

That the Majors of brigade should be chosen by the Commander in Chief from among the Majors in the line and that the duties of Brigade Inspector should also be annexed to that office.

They are to consider themselves at all times subject to the orders of the officers commanding the brigades to which they are respectively attached, and are to receive their instructions relative to the department from the Inspector General.

They are to remain on all occasions with their brigades

66. Maj. John Dean, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and died in November, 1781.

On June 19 Washington wrote briefly from West Point to James Geary, Assistant Clothier, at Fishkill, inclosing the substance of the General Order of May 30, for regulating future issues of clothing. "You are to furnish the troops on the East side of the River and at this post with such articles as they may stand in need of, agreeable thereto." This letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

whether on a march in camp or quarters and not with their Brigadiers as was formerly practised.

They are to keep the details of their respective brigades and see that every thing prescribed in the new regulations is carried into execution with the greatest exactness.

They are to be present at the formation of all guards and detachments sent from their brigades, to see they are formed agreeable to the rules established.

They are to receive the general orders from the Adjutant General and those of their division from the Sub Inspector, both which they are to communicate to their Brigadier Generals, and having

added those he may issue to the brigade communicate the whole thro' the Adjutants to the several regiments in their respective brigades.

They must pay particular attention that all orders are distributed with the greatest exactness and dispatch, and if from sickness or any other cause a Major of Brigade is prevented from attending for orders, he must cause the Brigadier General to be informed thereof that another Major or the oldest Captain may be ordered to perform that duty.

In camp the Majors of Brigade will have an orderly Serjeant from their brigades to communicate their orders.

If any extraordinary order should issue the Adjutant General will send a copy to the nearest Brigade Major

noting on the order the hour he sent it and the course it is to take. The Major of Brigade who receives it, having taken a copy, will immediately dispatch it to the next brigade, first noting the hour he received it and sent it forward and signing his name; and so thro'out the different brigades as noted on the order, the last Brigade Major returning it immediately to the Adjutant General.

These orders are to be immediately communicated to the commanding officers of brigades and regiments in the same manner as the daily orders and by one of the Brigade Majors in turn to the Sub Inspector who will immediately communicate it to the General commanding the division.

Whenever a Major of Brigade leaves his brigade either to go for orders or for any other purpose he must leave an Adjutant of the Brigade to perform his duty in case any orders should come to the brigade during his absence.

The Majors of Brigade must every day regulate their Watches by that of the Adjutant General that the different beats may begin and the guards be turned out at the same minute.

The Brigade Major of the day will attend the formation of all guards and detachments in camp.



In Action the Majors of Brigade will assist the

commanding officer of the brigade in the Formation, Manœuvres &c. of the brigade.<sup>67</sup>

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Smith's Tavern, Monday, June 21, 1779.

Parole Framingham. Countersigns Freehold, Fairfax.

As the Commander in Chief will be absent several days from this camp, General Putnam will take command here 'till his return.

Colonel Davies as eldest Sub Inspector will do the duty of Adjutant General during said time.

Six Drums and Fifes from the Virginia, four from the Maryland and six from the Pennsylvania lines to be sent to join the Light Infantry immediately.

At the General Court Martial of the line whereof Lieutenant Colonel Ford is President, Smith's-Clove June 19th.

Lieutenant Colonel Pope was tried for, "Defrauding the Public of the services of one Joseph Hibbard, a private soldier in the Delaware regiment, by employing him in his domestic business in the spring and summer of the year 1778."

The Court are of opinion the charge against Lieutt. Colonel Pope is groundless and they do acquit him of it with honor. The Commander in Chief confirms the opinion of the Court and orders Lieutt. Colonel Pope to be immediately released from Arrest.

67. The resolves of Congress of Feb. 18, 1779, relating to the Inspector General's Department, do not cover these duties of brigade majors. The details recorded above are not found in the *Journals of the Continental Congress*.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Wednesday, June 23, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

While the Army remains in its present situation, General Heath will take command of the three brigades on the east side of the river, Parsons's, Nixon's and Huntington's.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Thursday, June 24, 1779.

Captain Henry Hardman<sup>11</sup> of the 7th. Maryland regiment, intituled to a Majority, is appointed Brigade Major to the 2nd. Maryland Brigade, and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The officers commanding Brigades will cause immediate application to be made agreeable to the general order of the 19th. of May last for all deficiencies of Arms in their respective brigades.

Colonel Williams<sup>12</sup> of the Maryland line is appointed Sub Inspector and is to be accordingly obeyed and respected.

11. He was promoted to major of the Sixth Maryland Regiment to date from May. 1779; transferred to the Third Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; retired in April, 1783.

12. Col. Otho Holland Williams.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Friday, June 25, 1779.

Parole Perseverance. Countersigns Virtue, Peace.

A board of General Officers whereof Major General Greene is to be President to sit tomorrow morning ten o'clock at Smith's Clove on matters which will then be submitted to their consideration. The board to meet at the President's quarters.<sup>45</sup>

The Commissary will take care to lay in a considerable stock of hard bread at West Point for the use of the Garrison on any extraordinary occasion.

The troops in general to have constantly two days bread before hand and the brigade commissaries to have two days salt provisions in reserve, to be issued on an emergency.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Saturday, June 26, 1779.

Parole Waterford. Countersigns Wales, Zeland.

Accurate returns of the Names of the Field Officers &c. in the several brigades agreeable to the annexed form to be sent to the Orderly Office forthwith.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Sunday, June 27, 1779.

Parole Halifax. Countersigns Jutland, Kingston.

45. This order was sent (June 25) in a brief note to General Putnam for him to announce. "The letter to the Board transmitted to General Greene will inform you of the subject of their meeting. After reading, you will forward it to General Greene." This letter is in the *Washington Papers*. (See *Instructions to a Board of General Officers*, June 25, 1779, *ante*.)

In Congress, March 23, 1779.

Ordinance for regulating the Clothing Department for the Armies of the United States.

There shall be a clothier general, a sub or State-clothier for each State, and a regimental clothier.

The clothier general is to be subject to the orders of the Board of War and Commander in Chief. He is to furnish estimates of the supplies wanted for the army; to apply to the Commander in Chief and Board of War for assistance therein; to make returns of such estimates to them respectively; to receive all supplies imported from abroad, and purchased in the country by continental agents; to superintend the distribution thereof to the state-cloathiers; to settle accounts with them at least every six months; to keep regular accounts of all the cloathing he shall receive, as well as of the distribution thereof among the state cloathiers; and to transmit his accounts twice in every year to the Board of Treasury, and settle them in the chamber of accounts when required; and generally to take care, on the one hand, that justice is done to the public, and on the other, that the army receive whatever shall be allowed to them in a regular, direct, and seasonable manner; and at the same time, so to

act between the Continent and each particular State, that equal and impartial justice may be done on all sides.

#### THE SUB OR STATE CLOATHIER

A sub or state cloathier is to be appointed by each State respectively, to reside with or near the army, or such detachment thereof in which the troops of the said State may be, as the Commander in Chief shall direct, the better to know and supply their wants. The State appointing him is to be answerable for his conduct. In case of neglect or misbehaviour, he is to be displaced by the Commander in Chief, and his successor to be appointed by the State to which he belonged. He is to receive from the cloathier general the proportion of cloathing assigned for the troops of his State, out of the public cloathing imported or purchased by continental agents; and from the State for which he is appointed, all the cloathing which may, at continental expence, be purchased in such State; of the latter, their quality and price, he shall transmit exact accounts to the cloathier

general, and, when required, submit the several articles to the inspection of the cloathier general, or any person for that purpose deputed by him; he is to issue all cloathing supplied as aforesaid to the regimental cloathiers on returns signed by the commanding officers of regiments.

He is to keep exact returns with each regiment, inspect

those of the regimental cloathiers, see that the articles delivered them are duly issued to the troops; and that all the cloathing procured at continental expence, above the allowance made by Congress, drawn by non-commissioned officers and privates, is charged to them, and credited to the pay roll; and that the commissioned officers receive what is credited to them and no more. He is to keep exact accounts with the cloathier general in behalf of the public, charging the United States only with what is allowed to the officers and men.

Whenever the troops of any State shall have received their proportion of cloathing from the continental stores, the supplies purchased at continental expence by the State to which they belong, or from both, and there shall remain a surplus which may be wanted for other troops not fully supplied, the sub-cloathier possessed thereof is to deliver over the surplus to such other State cloathier as the cloathier general shall direct, taking duplicate invoices and receipts from the State cloathier to whom they shall be transferred, one set of which he is to deposite with the cloathier general, and the other to retain as his own voucher: the cloathier general on his part making proper entries in his accounts, to do justice to all concerned.

When from a deficiency in the public stores, the troops of any State shall not have received their allowance of cloathing, the State cloathier is without delay to

represent their wants, particularly enumerated in a return for that purpose to the executive authority of the State to which he belongs, requesting a speedy and adequate supply.

And in case a State, at its own expence, shall give and deposit with him any cloathing for the more comfortable subsistence of it's quota of troops, in addition to the allowance made by Congress, he is strictly to pursue the directions of such State, as well with respect to the distribution, as the

vouchers for the delivery, and the manner and time of settling his accounts: transmitting once in every six months a copy of such accounts to the cloathier general, and as often, and whenever required, to the State to which he belongs.

## THE REGIMENTAL CLOATHIER

The office of regimental cloathier shall always be executed by the regimental pay master.

He is to be furnished by captains or officers commanding companies with returns, specifying the men's names and the particular wants of each; these he is to digest into a regimental return which being signed by the officer commanding the regiment, and countersigned by himself with a receipt upon it of the supplies delivered to the regiment, is to be lodged with the State cloathier, and become to him a voucher for the delivery in his set

tlement with the cloathier general.

He is to keep an account with each officer and soldier for every article delivered, taking a receipt from them, as his voucher for the delivery: He is to credit them for the continental allowance, and to charge them for everything they receive, making stoppages in the monthly pay rolls for whatever they may fall in debt to the public beyond the allowance.

And to prevent in future unequal distribution of cloathing, either to the officers or soldiers, and the confusion and complaints which have been heretofore occasioned by irregular applications from commanding officers of regiments to public agents in different posts, it is hereby strictly enjoined on those agents, the cloathier general and the sub or State cloathiers to issue no cloathing on any pretence whatsoever, but in the manner before prescribed: nor shall any article be credited to either of them on settlement of their accounts, which is not so issued and vouched.

And whereas discretionary changes of the uniforms of regiments have proved inconvenient and expensive: the Commander in Chief is therefore fore hereby authorized and directed, according to

the circumstances of supplies of cloathing to fix and prescribe the uniform, as well with regard to the color and facings, as the cut or fashions of

the cloathes to be worn by the troops of the respective States and regiments, which shall, as far as possible be complied with by all purchasing agents employed by the Congress, as well as particular States, by the cloathier general, sub or state cloathiers and regimental cloathiers, and all officers and soldiers in the armies of the United States.

And when materials can be purchased instead of ready made cloathes, it shall always be preferred, in order that they may be made up by the taylors of the several regiments, to save expence and prevent the disadvantages which the soldiers frequently suffer from their unfitness; and instead of breeches, woolen overalls for the winter and linen for the summer, are to be substituted.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Wednesday, June 30, 1779.

Parole Copenhagen. Countersigns Cæsar, Plato.

All those soldiers who are Masons by trade in the line are immediately to be drawn out and sent to the Fort for a special and temporary service. They are to take their orders from Colonel Kosciuszko.<sup>70</sup>

The Drummers to practise from nine to eleven in the morning and from three to five in the afternoon.

The New Regulations for the order and discipline of the Army being now arrived and distributed; The General hopes and expects that every officer will pay the strictest conformity to them and exert himself within the limits of his command to have them carried into immediate execution.

The Inspector General will as speedily as possible have an inspection into the two divisions under the command of Major Generals Heath and McDougall and will introduce the new formation on the same principles which have been observed in the other divisions.

He will please to begin with the brigades on the east side the river.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Thursday, July 1, 1779.

Parole Harkimer. Countersigns Clinton, Jay.

The whole Army is for the future to undergo a monthly inspection, in which the State of the men's arms

70. Col. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. He served to the close of the war; was brigadier general of the Continental Army in September, 1783, and in October Congress resolved that it entertained "a high sense of his long, faithful and meritorious services."

accoutrements, ammunition, clothing and camp equipage is to be carefully examined. At these inspections the following returns are to be made to the Inspector.

1st A return of the strength of each company regimentally digested, accounting for all absentees, together with the alterations since the last inspection.

2ndly A return of the different articles of clothing in possession of each company, with an account of the quantity received, lost, worn out, or otherwise deficient since the last inspection.

3rdly A return of Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements of each company, accounting for the alterations and distinguishing such as are in the hands of the men absent on command &c. from those present.



4thly A return of the camp equipage delivered each company, the quantity on hand and the deficiencies since the preceding examination.

5thly A return from the regimental Quarter Master of all the articles he has drawn since the last inspection both from the brigade Quarter Master and brigade Conductor, the issues he has made to each company, the stock in hand, and the deficiencies which have happened.

6thly A similar return from the regimental Clothier

of all the articles of clothing by him received, delivered and in hand.

7thly A return from the brigade Quarter Master of the articles in his department, issued to the several regiments and returned to him by them.

8thly A similar return from the brigade Conductor.

The result of these inspections are to be communicated to the officers commanding divisions and brigades so far as respects their commands, as well as to the Commander in Chief and commanding officer in the department.

The Major Generals or officers commanding divisions are to communicate their division orders through the Sub Inspectors; But as the duties of their office will be too numerous and extensive in many cases to permit their attendance for the general orders, they are to be hereafter exempted from this part of the duty assigned them which is to be performed by the Aide De Camps to the Major Generals; But as the Adjutant General will often have matters to communicate which may not be the proper subjects of written orders, The Sub Inspectors will attend at the Orderly Office as frequently as their Occupations will permit.

The Sub Inspectors are to receive brigade returns from the Brigade Inspectors which they are to digest into divisi

on returns for the Major Generals.

The Commander in Chief having been informed that some commissioned officers hold appointments in the Commissary and Forage department, thinks it necessary to direct that the practice be discontinued in future.

The demands upon the line for the Staff officers authorized by Congress are so numerous that it would be injurious to the service to permit any others than they have pointed out. The officers commanding divisions will see this order carefully executed allowing only sufficient time to supply their places by other appointments, which it is expected will be immediately done.

Henry McCormic, Esquire,<sup>94</sup> late Brigade Major to the 1st Pennsylvania Brigade is appointed to do the duties of Brigade Major and Brigade Inspector to the Light Corps under Brigadier General Wayne.

The Honorable Congress have been pleased to pass the following Act

In Congress, June 22nd., 1779.

Resolved. That it be recommended to the legislative and executive powers in the several states, more especially those that are adjacent to Long Island and other places in possession of the enemy, to take the most effectual measures to prevent plundering the inhabitants of such places, and

94. Adj. Henry McCormick, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He served as brigade major and inspector to the Light Infantry to May, 1780, when he resigned.

all officers of the army are directed to use their utmost exertions to prevent such practices.

As nothing can be more unwarrantable than plundering the Inhabitants, the General persuades himself that every officer of the Army will exert himself to prevent it in all cases whatever.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Lieutenant Colonel Ford is President, June 23rd.,

Lieutenant Moody<sup>95</sup> of the 2nd. Virginia State Regiment was tried for, “Scandalous, infamous behaviour, unbecoming the Character of a Gentleman and Officer, also with breaking a former Arrest in being out of camp when notified to appear for trial altho' he knew a Court was sitting.”

The Court acquit Lieutenant Moody of the charge of scandalous, infamous behaviour in the instances exhibited against him; but they are of opinion that Lieut. Moody is reprehensible for the language made use of by him to Lieutenant Edmonston<sup>96</sup> at Middle Brook, in May last, which they consider as a breach of Article 1st. Section 7th. of the Articles of War, which directs as a punishment, an Arrest, and as Lieutenant Moody has been arrested and tried they are of opinion he should be discharged of his Arrest.

They are also of opinion Lieutenant Moody was not

95. Lieut. James Moody, of the Second Virginia State Regiment. He was promoted to captain, to rank from April, 1779, and served to January, 1781.

96. Lieut. Benjamin Edmondson, of the Second Virginia State Regiment. He served to January, 1781.

properly arrested on the 2nd. charge.

The General confirms the sentence, at the same time he feels real Pain at the indecency of the behaviour and language which passed between the Gentlemen concerned; utterly inconsistent with that delicacy of character, which an officer ought under every circumstance to preserve:

The familiarity made use of by Lieutenant Moody to reinlist the soldier mentioned in Lieutenant Rudder's<sup>97</sup> deposition was intirely improper.

Also Corporal Swan of the 2nd. Regiment of Light-Dragoons was tried. 1st. For insolent language. 2ndly. Delivering his sword to one of the Inhabitants for the “purpose of insulting officers,” found guilty of using insolent language to some officers in the Maryland line being a breach of Article 5th. Section 18th. of the Articles of War and sentenced to be reduced to a private and to ask pardon of the officers he was insolent to. The Court do acquit him of the other charges.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders the execution of it as soon as may be.

Likewise Elihu Bellows and Philip Goldwait of the 2nd. regiment of Light Dragoons were tried, 1st. For insolent language.

97. Lieut. Epaphroditus Rudder, of the First Virginia State Regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant of the First Continental Dragoons in 1780, and retired in November, 1782.

2ndly. “Delivering up their clothing, arms and accoutrements to the inhabitants for the purpose of insulting officers.”

3rdly“ Coming into company in the disguise of countrymen themselves ”, acquitted of the charge of insolent language but severally found guilty of the other charges, being breaches of Article 5th, Section 18th. of the Articles of War and sentenced each to receive one hundred lashes.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentences and orders them executed at such time and place as Major General Putnam shall direct.

The 1st. Pennsylvania brigade to relieve the 1st. Maryland at the Forest of Deane tomorrow.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Saturday, July 3, 1779. Parole Cumberland. Countersigns Coventry, Bengal.

In order to prevent the inconveniencies and abuses which have prevailed both with respect to the number and management of guards appropriated to the stores

of the Army, the General directs the following mode to be pursued in future:

The brigade Quarter Masters are to choose a convenient place in the rear of each brigade as near the encampment as possible for the deposit of all the store Waggons of the brigade which are to be parked in the following order:

1st. The Conductor's Forge and Ammunition Waggons. 2nd. The Quarter Masters. 3rd. The Commissary's. 4th. The Waggon Masters. 5th. The Forage Masters and all other Waggons and stores which require to be guarded.

Each brigade is to furnish a Serjeant and twelve as a guard to this park under the denomination of Store-Guards which is to give four sentries, to be posted at the four corners of the park. This guard to be reliev'd daily.

It being essential that in time of action the strength of the line should be as little diminished as possible, it has been directed in the regulations that at the beating of the General for the march of the Army "all General and Staff Officers' guards and those of the Commissaries are to return to their respective regiments." The Command

er in Chief enjoins the strictest observance of this regulation and as the reason is the same extends it to times of Alarm; in which cases the guards above mentioned are instantly to rejoin their several corps.

A sufficient guard, according to circumstances, will be provided for the baggage and stores of the whole line.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Sunday, July 4, 1779.

Parole St. Domingo. Countersigns Hadley, Haddam.

At a General Court Martial held by order of Major General McDougall in the Highlands the 19th of June last, Colonel Greateon President, Lieutenant Torey Holland of Colonel Putnam's nam's regiment was tried for "Encouraging a Prisoner at Terry town to make his escape on the 22nd. of March last, it being unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman," found not guilty and acquitted with honor.

The General confirms the sentence and orders Lieutenant Holland released from Arrest.

At another General Court Martial whereof Colonel Nixon was President, the 6th. day of April last, a certain Isaac Depue was tried for "Assisting to seize and secretly convey to places within the possession of

the british forces, Major Blauvelt and Hermanus Talman,<sup>6</sup> loyal Citizens of the State of New York" unanimously adjudged guilty of the charge exhibited against him and in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 27th. of February 1778, unanimously sentenced to suffer death by being hung by the Neck until he shall be dead.

At the same Court John King was tried for, "Assisting to seize and secretly convey to places within the possession of the british forces said Blauvelt and Talman and also for aiding in the taking of William Sitcher an officer in the service of the United States, also a private Soldier in the aforesaid service, and conveying them to the City of New-York," found guilty of that part of the charge which relates to the taking of Blauvelt and Talman and unanimously sentenced to suffer *death* by being hung by the Neck until he the said John King shall be dead.

Likewise Joseph Bettys was tried for "Having been a Spy for General Burgoyne (in the service of the enemy) by coming within the American lines in the State of New York in a secret manner and returning again to the enemies of the United States, and for having forged a certificate to facilitate

the execution thereof,” found guilty and unanimously sentenced to suffer *death* , by being hung by the Neck 'till he shall be dead.

6. Maj. Johannes Joseph Blauvelt, of the militia, and Hermanus Talman (Taulman), both of Orangetown, N. Y.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentences.

A certain Stephen Smith was also tried by a General Court Martial whereof Lieutenant Colonel Loring was President the 6th. of January last for “Being a Spy, by coming frequently within the American lines in the States of New York and Connecticut in a secret manner and returning to the enemies of the United States,” found guilty and unanimously sentenced to suffer death. Which sentence was afterwards approved by Major General McDougall. This day, being the Anniversary of our *glorious Independence* will be commemorated by the firing of Thirteen Cannon from West Point at one o'clock P.M.

The Commander in Chief thinks proper to grant a general pardon to all Prisoners in this Army under sentence of death. They are to be released from confinement accordingly.

At a Brigade General Court Martial, June 24th. 79. Lieutenant Colonel Davidson,<sup>7</sup> President, William Shields Waggon Master to the North Carolina Brigade was tried 1st. “For exchanging a public horse as one of his own property.” 2nd. “For stealing the Waggoner's forage.”

7. Lieut. Col. William Lee Davidson, of the First North Carolina Regiment. He served later as brigadier general of North Carolina Militia, and was killed at Cowan's Ford, N. C., in February, 1781.

3rdly. “For having offered for sale (or to exchange) a public Mare (as his own property) which he drew out of the continental yard for the use of the brigade.” 4thly. “For having sold (to the driver of Major Murphy's<sup>8</sup> private team) two collars which he drew for the use of the brigade, and 5thly.”

For selling to a soldier (at near double price) cloathing“ he drew out of the public Store and paid for.”

The Court do acquit him of the 1st. charge but find him guilty of the last four and sentence him to be dismissed the service.

The General is sorry to differ in opinion, in part, from the Court. It appears to him that the first charge was better supported than the second.

Shields had no right to take the horse in the first instance, but when he was taken and put into the public service, which appears to have been the case, he became a public horse and the public was responsible for him to the original owner, therefore as he afterwards took this horse and exchanged him as his own, the first charge appears well founded.

His being Waggon Master and taking forage from the Waggoners under him for the use of his own horses

8. Maj. Hardy Murfree(?), of the Second North Carolina Regiment.

even tho' it may have been done irregularly or wantonly can hardly be considered as a theft which the charge declares.

These reasons do not permit the General to confirm the sentence but as Mr. Shields appears to have been very culpable upon the whole, the General recommends it to the Quarter Master General immediately to dismiss him from the service.

The General requests the commanding officers of those regiments who have furnished men for his guard to send without delay to the Adjutant General, certificates of the time of service for which they are respectively engaged.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**



Head Quarters, New Windsor, Monday, July 5, 1779.

Parole Hispaniola. Countersigns Berlin, China.

A Court of Inquiry to be held the day after tomorrow 9 o'clock at this place at the Tavern nearest Head Quarters to inquire into some complaints exhibited against Col. Armand by Colo. James Vandeburgh of the Militia and Jonas Adams both Inhabitants of this State.

The Court will report a State of facts to the Commander in Chief and their opinion of the merits of the

complaints. The Court will consist of Colonel Clark,<sup>28</sup> Lieut. Colo. Brooks,<sup>29</sup> Lieut Col. Fleury,<sup>30</sup> Lieut Colo. North,<sup>31</sup> Majr. Des Epinier.<sup>32</sup>

#### AFTER ORDERS

A brigade Quarter Master, Forage Master and Conductor to be forthwith appointed to the corps of Light Infantry.

The regimental Quarter Masters to the Infantry are to perform the duty of regimental Clothiers and are to draw and issue clothing in the same manner as is practised throughout the line. They are to transmit every month the company returns lodged with them, to the regimental Pay Masters with an account of their deliveries and are to take their receipts as vouchers for their justification.

The regimental Pay Masters will carry the clothing delivered to the Infantry of their regiments into the general regimental account and settle with the Cloathier accordingly.

28. Col. Thomas Clark, of the First North Carolina Regiment.

29. Lieut. Col. John Brooks, commandant of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment.

30. Lieut. Col. François Louis Teisseydre, Marquis de Fleury, of the Engineers.

31. Lieut. Col. William North, of Spencer's Additional Continental regiment.

32. Maj. Augustin François Des Epiniers. He was aide to Steuben, and returned to France in October, 1779.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Thursday, July 8, 1779.

Parole Massachusetts. Countersigns Northfield, Poland.

General Muhlenberg's brigade to relieve the 1st. Pennsylvania at the Forest of Deane tomorrow morning.

Major Oliver<sup>34</sup> of the Massachusetts line is appointed Major of Brigade to General Nixon's brigade and is to be accordingly respected and obeyed.

For all deficiencies in the corps of Light Infantry occasioned by sickness, deaths, desertions &c., the officers commanding battalions are to make out returns of the non-commissioned officers and privates wanting to complete, have them indorsed by the commanding officer of the Light Infantry, and send them to the commanding officers of the brigades from which the deficiencies are to be made up, who upon the receipt of such returns will cause the numbers wanting, to be immediately sent on to join said corps.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to come to the following resolutions.

In Congress, June 22, 1779.

34. Maj. Robert Oliver, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Massachusetts Regiment in January, 1783, and served to November, 1783.

Resolved, That in consideration of their extra duty as Brigade Inspectors the Majors of Brigade receive forty four dollars pr month in addition to their regimental Pay.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a grateful sense of the virtues and services of those faithful and zealous soldiers who, at an early period engaged in the armies of these states during the war; and to encourage a continuance of their exertions, and as far as circumstances admit, to put them on a footing in pecuniary matters with other soldiers, General Washington be impowered to order a gratuity of one hundred dollars each, to be paid only to such soldiers as inlisted before the 23 day of January, 1779.

Resolved, That the adjutant general for the time being, be also assistant inspector general.

In order to determine what soldiers are intitled to the above gratuity, the Commander in Chief directs the Commissary General of Musters to make a return from the Muster Rolls as speedily as possible at Head Quarters, of all the men now in the Army who were inlisted during the war previous to the said 23rd. day of January 1779. This return to be regimentally digested and to specify the men's names.

At a Brigade General Court Martial in the 1st. Penn

sylvania brigade July 5th., Colonel Humpton President, Neil Megonigle soldier in the 7th. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for, "Desertion from his guard at an advanced post proceeding towards the enemy and opposing the party who took him."

The Court are of opinion the prisoner is guilty of the several charges exhibited against him and in consequence of his former bad character and his late conduct do unanimously sentence him to suffer *death* .

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders said Megonigle to be hung next Saturday, 10 o'clock in the forenoon at such place as Genl. Putnam shall direct.

A board of General Officers of the right wing to sit tomorrow morning ten o'clock at Smith's Clove to resume the consideration began at Middle Brook of the relative rank of the Field Officers of the Artillery not before decided and of the rank of the respective battalions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Saturday, July 10, 1779.

Parole Petersburg. Countersigns Persia, Paris.

A General Court Martial to sit next Monday ten o'

clock in the forenoon at West Point for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Loring and such others as may come before them, Colonel Michael Jackson will preside.

At a brigade General Court Martial held by order of General Woodford, July 2nd, Major Clarke,<sup>78</sup> President, John Develin of the 8th. Virginia regiment was tried for, "Desertion and attempting to go to the enemy," found guilty and sentenced to suffer *death*, two thirds of the Court concurring therein.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence but as it was previous to the Pardon of the 4th. instant, the Prisoner is comprehended in the benefit of it.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Sabbath, July 11, 1779.

Parole Cambray. Countersigns Columbus, Colbert.

Lieutenant Colonel Grosvenor<sup>80</sup> of the Connecticut line is appointed Sub Inspector and is to be accordingly obeyed and respected.

The following formation of the Connecticut line for the present Campaign is to take place immediately:

C. L. S. D.&F. R.&F. 4th. Regts. to form one battalion and furnish for the L. Infantry 2. 4. 6. 4. 64. 8th. 6th. forms one battalion and furnishes 1. 2. 3. 2. 59. 3rd. forms one battalion and furnishes 1. 2. 3. 2. 41. 1st. forms one battalion and furnishes 1. 2. 3. 2. 41.

78. Maj. Jonathan Clark, of the Eighth Virginia Regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel, to date from May, 1779; taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; prisoner on parole to end of the war.

80. Lieut. Col. Thomas Grosvenor, of the Third Connecticut Regiment. He was transferred to the First Connecticut Regiment in January, 1781; was made lieutenant colonel commandant in May, 1782; retired in January, 1783.

5th Regts. form one battalion and furnish 2. 4. 6. 4. 62. 2nd 7th. forms one battn. and furnishes 1. 2. 3. 2. 41.

Major General Heath with the two Connecticutt brigades being under marching orders, Nixon's brigade will for the present be under the command of Majr. General McDougall.

The Members for the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Jackson was appointed President to be taken from General McDougall's division and convene at the time mentioned in yesterday's orders.

At a Brigade General Court Martial held the 7th. of July 1779, in the 1st. Maryland Brigade, Lieutenant Col. Howard, President, a certain John Springer was tried for, " Being a Spy and seducing soldiers to inlist in the british Army ", acquitted of the 1st. charge, found guilty of the 2nd, being a breach of the 4th. Article of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and be kept in confinement until he can be employ'd in some department of the Army or Navy where he could not have an opportunity of deserting.

The General thinks the offence would have justified a much severer sentence, but that so atrocious an offender may not escape with impunity, he directs it

may take place, and that the Prisoner after receiving his stripes be returned to the Provost there to be kept well secured, 'till further orders.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Tuesday, July 13, 1779.

Parole Tartary. Countersigns Ostend, Siam.

Captain Selman of the 4th. Maryland regiment is appointed to do the duty of Brigade Major in the 2nd. Maryland brigade 'till further orders *vice* , Captain Hardman who declines that duty at present.

The General is surprised to be informed that the order of the 30th. of June respecting Masons has been very partially complied with. As it is of great importance to the public service that a sufficient number should be furnished without delay, the commanding officers of brigades are requested to pay immediate and particular attention to the execution of the forementioned order.

## **AFTER ORDERS**

The Light troops commanded by Colonel Meigs<sup>26</sup> and Majors

26. Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment.

Hull<sup>27</sup> and Murphy<sup>28</sup> are to join those under the immediate command of General Wayne and the whole to be form'd and exercised under the direction of that officer.

General Nixon will move his brigade tomorrow to the Gorge of the Mountain near the Continental Village and supply the place of the Light Troops and others which have been withdrawn from that post.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Wednesday, July 14, 1779.

Parole Piedmont. Countersigns Perth, Pool.

Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolve.

In Congress, July 6, 1779.

Resolved, That in consideration of their extra duties and service, the officers in the army of these states, serving as sub and brigade inspectors, be allowed, the former three rations a day and forage for three horses, and the latter two rations a day and forage for two horses, in lieu of all former rations and forage, both as officers in the line and as inspectors; their subsistence money as officers in the line to remain as heretofore.

The General is surprised to find by the Weekly returns that a number of men are continually reported

27. Maj. William Hull, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. He was made lieutenant colonel of the Third Massachusetts Regiment; transferred to Jackson's Additional Continental regiment in November, 1783; served to June, 1784.

28. Maj. Hardy Murfree, of the Second North Carolina Regiment.

unfit for duty for want of Clothes, when there is clothing in the public Stores and a mode pointed out by which they are to be drawn. He trusts this business will not be delayed any longer and that

the commanding officers of corps will see that the deficient Arms are immediately supplied in a manner heretofore directed.

The small Parties which have been sent from the brigades at West Point for the purpose of apprehending robbers and other disorderly people in and near Smith's Clove are to join their respective regiments.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Friday, July 16, 1779.

Parole Wayne. Countersigns Light, Infantry.

The Commander in Chief is happy to congratulate the Army on the success of our Arms under Brigadier General Wayne, who last night with the corps of Light Infantry surprised and took the enemy's post at Stony Point with the whole Garrison, Cannon and Stores with very inconsiderable loss on our side. The General has not yet

received the particulars of the affair, but he has the satisfaction to learn that the officers and men in general gloriously distinguished themselves in the attack.

He requests the Brigadier and his whole corps to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and signal bravery manifested upon the occasion.

All the Clothiers in and near the Army will make immediate returns of every article of clothing on hand.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Stony Point, Saturday, July 17, 1779.

Parole Fortune. Countersigns Favors, Bravery.



A Major, two Captains, four Subalterns six serjeants and one hundred rank and file from General Woodford's Brigade to march immediately with their Packs, Arms and Provision to relieve the detachment with the british Prisoners whom they are to escort to such place as ordered by the Commissary of Prisoners. The Major will receive directions from the commanding officer of the party he relieves. A few prisoners now in custody at Stony Point are to be carried on to join the other Prisoners.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Stony Point, Sunday, July 18, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

At a General Court Martial held at Stony Point in the Light Infantry the 17th. instant by order of Brigadier General Wayne, whereof Colonel Meigs was President, William Fitzgerald of the 9th. Pennsylvania regiment, Isaac Wilson of Colonel Bradford's regiment, John Williams of the 4th. Maryland regiment, Joseph Case of the 1st. Connecticut regiment and John Blackman of Colo. Bradley's regiment were tried for "Deserting to the enemy" found guilty and sentenced (two thirds of the court agreeing thereto) to suffer *death* .

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentences and orders the abovementioned Criminals to be hung this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Flag Bastion.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Monday, July 19, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

The following disposition of the Army is to take place for the present:

The Right Wing to be composed of the Virginia Maryland and Pennsylvania divisions, under the command of Major General Putnam.

The Left Wing to be composed of the two Connecticut brigades, and of Nixons and Glovers, forming two divisions under the command of Major General Heath; Moylan's and Sheldon's regiments of Cavalry and Colonel Armand's Independent corps to be attached to this wing 'till further orders.

Major General Howe will take the immediate command of Nixon's and Glover's, the Cavalry and the Independent Corps.

The Garrison of West Point comprehending the Island<sup>60</sup> will for the present consist of, Paterson's, Late Larned's and the Carolina brigade under Majr. General McDougall, Commandant of the Garrison. The Carolina brigade to be stationed on the Island.

Major General McDougall will immediately make a distribution of the troops under his command to the defence of the several works that every officer and man may be acquainted with his post in time of action and know where to repair, without confusion or delay, in case of a sudden alarm.

The Artillery is also to be distributed and every minute arrangement made at once, that every thing may be in the most perfect readiness at the shortest notice. A full supply of water to be immediately provided.

60. Constitution Island.

The Light Infantry to take post at any convenient place near Fort Montgomery. That part of it which has not been already organized to return to the respective brigades to be immediately modeled agreeable to the new formation. The Guard Boats are to be under the direction of the officer commanding the Light Infantry from which corps they are to be maned.

All the advanced Pickets and Patroles on the West side of the river to be furnished by the Virginia division and the corps of Light Infantry. The commanding officers to agree upon such as are to be respectively furnished and the places and roads they are to occupy. The rest of the troops to be employed in carrying on the works with all possible vigor and dispatch. The Engineers will report to the Adjutant General the number of men requisite for this purpose that he may have them furnished and regulate the details accordingly.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, New Windsor, Tuesday, July 20, 1779.

Parole Smyrna. Countersigns Susa, Surat.

If the troops wanting Arms have not been supplied they are to be furnished out of those brought from Stony

Point and not a moment's time is to be lost in doing of it.

If the state of the Magazines will afford it the brigade Commissaries are always to keep by them (ready to issue at a moment's warning) two days salt provisions and a larger quantity of bread or flour.

The troops are always to have two days cooked provision in hand that they may be ready to move at a moments warning. This want will not be admired as an excuse and the officers commanding Corps are to consider themselves as responsible to the Commander in Chief for strict obedience to this order.

General Du Portail will be pleased to appoint Engineers to superintend and direct the new works on the heights east and west of the river and have them forwarded with all possible dispatch agreeable to former orders.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moores House, Thursday, July 22, 1779.

Parole Philipsburgh. Countersigns Perth, Namur.

The following is the formation of Nixon's, Paterson's, Larned's and the North Carolina Brigades which is to take place immediately for the present Campaign.

R. and F. Greateon's Regt. forms one battalion and furnishes for the Light Infantry 24. Nixon's forms one battalion and furnishes 30. Putnam's forms one battalion and furnishes 38. C. S. S. D. and F.<sup>11</sup> Nixon's brigade to give for the Light Infantry 2. 5. 7. 4. 92. Bailey's Regt. forms one battalion and furnishes 32. Jackson's forms one battalion and furnishes 12. Wesson's forms one battalion and furnishes 28. C. S. S. D. and F. Larned's brigade to give for the Light-Infantry 2. 3. 5. 4. 72. Late Brewer's and Bradford's regiments form one battalion and furnish 43. Marshall's and Tupper's form one battalion and furnish 51. C. S. S. D. and F. Paterson's brigade to give for the Light Infantry 2. 5. 7. 4. 94. Clark's Regt. forms one battalion and furnishes 37. Pattens forms one battalion and furnishes 33. C. S. S. D. and F.

11. Meaning corporals, sergeants, subalterns, drums, and fifes.

The North Carolina brigade to give for the Light Infantry 2. 3. 5. 4. 70.

The following Gentlemen are to do the duties of Ensigns till the pleasure of their State is known and in the regiments set against their names:

1st. Virg. Regt. Jacob Brown (to rank from the 15th. of Septr. last.) Philip Courtney 2nd. V. Regt. John Coleman Peyton Powell George Blackmore 3rd. Virg. Regt. Philip Clayton James De Laplaine 4th. V. Regt. [William] Scott Javan Miller Robert Kays 7th. V. Regt. Robert Renkins Samuel Phillips Spencer Morgan John Lee 8th. V. Regt. Joseph Van Mater Edward Williams 10th. V. Regt. Simpson Foster Elisha King<sup>12</sup> To rank from the 4th of July instant.

12. These officers were, as given: Ensign Jacob R. Brown; he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; transferred to the Fifth Virginia Regiment in February,

1781; was made lieutenant in June, 1781 served to close of the war. Ensign Philip Courtney; he resigned in February, 1781 Ensign John Coleman; he served until December, 1779. Ensign Peyton Powell; he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; transferred to the Third Virginia Regiment in February 1780; was promoted to lieutenant in February, 1781; served to close of the war. Ensign George Blackmore; he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; was made lieutenant in February, 1781; exchanged in July, 1781; resigned in April, 1785. Ensign Philip Clayton; he was promoted to lieutenant in May, 1780; transferred to the Seventh Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; retired in January, 1783. Ensign James Delaplaine; he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; was made lieutenant in August, 1780; transferred to the Second Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; served to close of the war. Ensign William Scott; he was retired in January, 1780. Ensign Javan Miller; he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C.; exchanged in April, 1781; was made lieutenant in May, 1781; served to close of the war. Robert Kayes (Keyes); he was promoted to lieutenant in February, 1781 Ensign Robert Renkins (Rankins); he was made lieutenant in January, 1780; taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780. Ensign Samuel Phillips; he was killed at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780. Ensign Spencer Morgan; he served until some time in 1781. Ensign John Lee (Leigh). Ensign Joseph (Jacob?) Vanmatre. Ensign Edward Williams; he resigned in December, 1779. Ensign Simpson Foster; he was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., and died in captivity. Ensign Elisha King; he was transferred to the First Virginia Regiment in February, 1781; was made lieutenant in February, 1781; served to November, 1782.

The Regt. commandd. by Colonel Gist David Luckit<sup>13</sup> John Nelson<sup>14</sup> 'Till the pleasure of Congress is known and to rank from the same date.

The Quarter Master General will have a reasonable estimate made of the value of the Stores taken at Stony Point and received by him for the use of the Army and will pay the amount thereof to General Wayne or some person of his appointment for the benefit of the troops employed in the assault of that Post.

General Knox will cause the same to be done with respect to the Ordnance, Arms, and Military Stores that a Warrant may be drawn on the Pay Master for the amount which is to be applied in like manner agreeable to the Assurances given by the Commander in Chief before the attack.

Every soldier who has been guilty of plundering at Stony Point and applying to his own use any part of what was intended for the common benefit of the Assailants is to be excluded from a share of the above estimate and moreover on conviction of the crime to receive such corporal punishment as a Court Martial shall think proper to sentence. And whereas some officers have purchased articles from the soldiers under a mistaken Idea that they had a right to sell, without considering the

13. Ensign David Luckett. He was made lieutenant in April, 1780; transferred to the Third Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; served to end of the war.

14. Ensign John Nelson. He was promoted to lieutenant in Gist's Additional Continental regiment on July 4, 1779, and retired in January, 1781.

pernicious consequences to which such a practice leads and that it tends to encourage a spirit of plundering in the most critical moments by which the best concerted plans are often defeated, the General desires that all such Purchases may be given up (the money being refunded to them) and that practices of this kind be discountenanced in future by officers of every denomination.

There being a few Articles of clothing for officers in the hands of the clothier at New Burgh incompetent to a general distribution to the Army at large, the General is under the necessity of confining them to those officers only who have not had the benefit of State Provisions and therefore directs the Clothier to issue them to such of the officers of Cavalry, Artillery of the sixteen additional regiments and of the military staff as do not belong to the line of particular States and are in the predicament on which this discrimination is founded.

For his government the officers are to bring certificates; those of the Cavalry from the officers commanding their respective regiments; Those of the Artillery from Brigadier General Knox; Those of the sixteen regiments from the officers commanding the brigades to which they belong and those

of the Military Staff from the General Officers or Principals to whom they are attached, unless they are the principals

themselves in which case their own orders will suffice. The Clothier has directions respecting the proportion and terms by which his issues are to be regulated.

One Artificer from each battalion on the new formation to be sent to the Orderly Office as soon as possible. A Serjeant from each brigade or division to conduct them.

The following number of men from the several brigades properly officered are to be daily employed on the works according to the distribution hereafter mentioned 'till further orders.

R. and F. North Carolina brigade 74. at Constitution Island. 2nd. Pennsylvania brigade 127. Smallwoods 153. At the Redoubt near the Maryland line. 2nd. Maryland 127. At Fort-Putnam. Irvine's Brigade 169. At the Point. Paterson's Brigade 60. Late Larned's 40. At ditto.

Fatigue hours from gun firing, 'till nine in the morning and from three in the afternoon 'till retreat.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Friday, July 23, 1779.

Parole Minorca. Countersigns Malo, Lisbon.

A board of General Officers to be composed of Major Generals Heath and St. Clair and Brigadier Generals Nixon, Parsons, Smallwood, Knox and Paterson, are to sit tomorrow morning ten o'clock at General Heath's quarters to make a complete and final arrangement of the officers in the Massachusetts line.

The board will be pleased to fix the precise rank and station of every Field officer and also the precedence of the Captains. The Commander in Chief will lay before them all the papers in his hands upon the subject.

The Commissary General of Issues in his arrangements for supplying the respective brigades with provisions will take care that the allowance for the Garrison of West Point is not broken in upon nor reduced, but that thirty days provisions (at least) is always in store for it.

It was omitted to be mentioned in the order of yesterday that the Light Infantry from Nixon's and Larned's brigades are to form one battalion. That from Patersons and the North Carolina to form another: Major Hull to command the former and Major Murphy the latter: Colonel Putnam will have the command of both.

The Light Infantry from these brigades to parade at nine o'clock tomorrow morning at West Point to be inspected and formed into battalions.

The recruits coming on from the State of Massachusetts immediately on their arrival in camp are to be reported to the Adjutant General who is to direct their distribution to the several regiments of that State in proportion to the strength of each, to bring the whole, as near as may be to an equality:

The officers commanding regiments will have a similar distribution made to the several companies that these also may be nearly of the same standard.

The present encampment of the Army being rather confined and not admitting a change of ground, an extraordinary degree of attention will be necessary to preserve cleanliness. The regulations for this purpose are punctually to be carried into execution.

At a brigade General Court-Martial held at Smith's Clove, by order of Brigadier General Smallwood, the 5th. inst. Lieutenant Colonel Howard President, John Club, John Whitmore, Roger Leonard and Charles Knox of the 3rd. Maryland regiment were tried for, "desertion and attempting to go to the enemy," found guilty of a breach of the 1st. Article of the 6th. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced (two thirds of the court agreeing thereto) to suffer death. His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, confirms the sentences.



## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Saturday, July 24, 1779.

Parole Havannah. Countersigns Dresden, Brinn.

General Heath will please to give names to the redoubts he is establishing on the heights east of the river, and General McDougall to those on the West Side and on the Island that the whole may be readily distinguished and known.

Any soldier who presumes to fire his musket without leave from the commanding officer of his regiment (who is not to give it but in cases of necessity and then to acquaint the guards of it) is to receive fifteen lashes on the spot and pay one sixth of a dollar for the cartridge to the Quarter Master of the regiment, who will lay out all money arising in this way for the use of the sick.

The guard nearest to the spot where the gun is fired is to send a file of men to apprehend the offender.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Sunday, July 25, 1779.

Parole Fontenoy. Countersigns Freehold, Bergen.

Lieutenant Colonel Brooks,<sup>34</sup> a Sub-Inspector in the Army is to be considered as Deputy Adjutant General in the Garrison at West Point and its dependencies and is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Major Platt<sup>35</sup> who has done that duty at said post is desired to accept the Commander in Chief's thanks for his faithful services.

34. Lieut. Col. Commandant John Brooks, of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment. He served to June, 1783.

35. Maj. Richard Platt. He was aide to General McDougall to the close of the war.

Major Andrew Peters<sup>36</sup> of Colonel Bailey's regiment is appointed Brigade Major &c., in the 4th. Massachusetts (commonly called late Larned's) brigade and is to be accordingly respected and obeyed.

The Ammunition canisters are to be delivered to the Light Infantry agreeable to the returns of the officers commanding the respective regiments, who will be particularly attentive to prevent them from being lost or mis-applied.

Returns of the sick to be made every monday morning as usual to the Surgeon General at the Flying Hospital; at the same time stores will be issued for the use of the sick.

The Surgeon General is at present at West Point.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Monday, July 26, 1779.

Parole Valencia. Countersigns Vigo, Van.

All the brigade Majors to attend at the Orderly Office tomorrow 12 o'clock, except the one from General Glover's brigade.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Tuesday, July 27, 1779.

Parole Chesterfield. Countersigns Coventry, Dover.

The troop, 'till further orders, to be beat at seven o'clock in the morning.

36. Of the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He was made lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, to rank from July 1, 1779, and resigned in November, 1779.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Wednesday, July 28, 1779.

Parole Farmingham. Countersigns Hatfield, Holt.

The extreme importance of having the works and defences at and about West Point on both sides the river completed with all possible dispatch is so obvious that the General conceives it totally unnecessary to use arguments in proof of it. In the present unfinished state of them they are a restraint upon every operation and movement of an Army and must continue to be so until they are put in such a posture of defence as to be safely confided to a proper Garrison.

Strongly impressed with this Idea himself the General most earnestly exhorts the officers of fatigue parties to see that the men employed labor to advantage and that they are not suffered during their tour of duty to be idle. The works now entered upon must be completed, the more hands therefore, and the greater the exertions employed in the execution, the sooner will the troops be exempted from fatigue duty and at liberty to remove from their present position, from which public benefits and private conveniencies will result.

To facilitate these desirable ends, the Engineers who superintend the different works will meet the Adjutant

General at five o'clock this afternoon to settle a new detail by which matters are to be so ordered that the work is not to cease from gunfiring 'till twilight in the evening; to effect this the fatigue parties for the day are to be classed into three or four setts as may be tho't best, drawing lots for

their tours to work; the first not to quit 'till relieved by the second and so on. Those who have the warm part of the day to have the shortest time to labor.

And as great advantages would result from having fixed superintendents of the work, who being acquainted with the designs of the Engineers and acting immediately under their directions can carry on the business systematically and without loss of time and labor, which is scarce possible to be done by officers in rotation. The General will not only thank but recompense any officer for their extra trouble who will undertake this duty. Such as incline to do it will please to hand in their names to the Adjutant General by tomorrow evening who is to report them at Head Quarters.

These superintendents are not intended to exempt a due proportion of officers to the fatigue parties as these are equally necessary, and it is hoped will see that the men do their duty with a dispatch becoming the exigency of the case.

The Quarter Master General having occasion

for the watermen engaged by him for the use of the ferries (and who are now employed at this place) they are to be relieved by an equal number or as many as are absolutely necessary to the duty from Paterson's, Late Larned's and the North Carolina brigades. He will cause an exact return to be rendered as soon as possible of all the boats at this place and in the vicinity of it; will see that such and so many as are indispensably necessary for ordinary purposes be allotted to them, and the rest, such as want repair, being got in order, placed under a proper person with a competent guard, who is not to suffer any of them to be used without his orders while he is at this post, in writing.

A return is also to be given in of all the boats (belonging to the public) at New Windsor, Newburgh, Fish Kill and their vicinities with an estimate of the number of men they are capable of carrying. The boats with respect to size to be classed and the number of each enumerated in the return and how they are provided with Oars.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Thursday, July 29, 1779.

Parole Montgomery. Countersigns Orford, Wells.

The following is the detail for fatigue agreeable to yesterdays orders as assigned to the several works to be divided into four relieves. The first to work from gun-firing 'till nine in the morning. The 2nd. from nine to twelve. The 3rd. from twelve to three and the 4th. from three to twilight in the evening.

Smallwood 412 Relief 103 At the redoubt near the Maryland line. Gist 300 do 75 50 at Fort Webb; 25 to attend the Masons at Fort Putnam. Irvine 424 do 106 At Fort Putnam. 2nd. Pennsylv 312 do 78 50 to parade at the Point to cut fascines and 28 at Constitution-Island. No. Carolina 248 do 62 ditto. Paterson's 400 do 100 75 at the Point; 25 to attend the Masons at Fort Putnam. 4th. Massachus 304 do 76 at the Point.

I Captain, 2 Subs, 3 Serjeants, 2 D. and F. to every 50 R. and F. A corporal and three from the Maryland line to guard the tools at the redoubt near said line to mount at sunset and come off at sunrise.

By the establishment of the Army each regiment is to consist of eight battalion companies and one company

of Light Infantry, consequently the returns of the army should be conformable thereto; and altho' the Light Infantry are drafted according to the strength of the regiments, the returns are to be made in the following order. The regiments which have only two field officers companies must be drawn up and returned in the following order:

Light Infantry Light Infantry

1st. Capt'n's. company 1st. Captain

Colonel's 6th. Captain

4th. Captain's 4th. Captain

Major's. Lieutt. Colonel

3rd. Captain's 3rd. Captain

Lieutt. Colonel's Major

5th. Captain's 5th. Captain

2nd. Captain's 2nd. Captain

When a regiment furnishes part of a company of Light Infantry that number is returned fit for duty and as many as are wanting to complete are inserted in the proper columns. For example: If a regiment furnishes two serjeants I D. and F. and 36 R. and F they are to be returned "present fit for duty" and I Serjeant

I Drum and Fife and 20 R and F, "wanting to complete" by which means the Light Infantry (which is always to be kept complete) is returned, "fit for duty."

When a regiment furnishes no Light Infantry, all its Light Infantry Officers that remain with the battalion must be placed in those companies which want officers and returned with them, and the full complement of non commissioned and rank and file for a company returned "wanting to complete."

The field, and regimental staff officers should be returned in their respective columns opposite their companies; the other staff officers, as Majors, Aides De Camp, Brigade-Quarter Masters &c., with the regimental staff are to be inserted at the bottom of the returns, "on the Staff" amongst the officer's casualties.

The commanding officers of Cavalry, having of late surprisingly neglected to transmit their returns to the Orderly Office agreeable to the general order of the 11th. of March last, the General insists

upon an implicit compliance therewith in future and that the said commanding officers shall be answerable for any neglect.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of *Swearing* , not withstanding which, with much regret the General observes

that it prevails, *if possible* , more than ever; His feelings are continually wounded by the Oaths and Imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them.

The Name of That Being, from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life is incessantly imprecated and prophaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake therefore of religion, decency and order the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice, which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful.

If officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do punish soldiers for offences of this kind it could not fail of having the desired effect.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Friday, July 30, 1779.

Parole Alexandria. Countersigns Bedford, Cypress.

The following officers are to superintend the several works herein assigned them:

Lieut. Colonel Howard<sup>26</sup> with Lieut. Hugo<sup>27</sup> as his Assistant, the redoubts assigned to General Smallwood's brigade.

Lieut Colo. Williams<sup>28</sup> with Captain Gosner,<sup>29</sup> Fort Putnam

26. Lieut. Col. John Eager Howard, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment in October, 1779; voted a medal by Congress in March, 1781, for conduct at Cowpens, S.C.; wounded at Eutaw Springs, S.C., in September, 1781; retired in April, 1783.

27. Lieut. Thomas Brogden Hugo, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the First Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; promoted to captain in June, 1781; wounded at Eutaw Springs in September, 1781; resigned in October, 1781.

28. Lieut. Col. Otho Holland Williams.

29. Capt. Peter Gosner, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

and Fort Webb.

Colonel Tupper<sup>30</sup> with Capn. Drew<sup>31</sup> the works at the Point.

Capt. Hall<sup>32</sup> and Capt. Tatum<sup>33</sup> the works on Constitution Island.

Major Throop<sup>34</sup> with Captain Holmes<sup>35</sup> the redoubts on the east side of the river.

For the future the Short Troop to beat on the grand parade instead of the General.

In Congress, March 11, 1779.

Resolved, That the engineers in the service of the United States shall be formed into a corps and styled the corps of engineers; and shall take rank and enjoy the same rights, honours, and privileges, with the other troops on continental establishment.

That a commandant of the corps of engineers shall be appointed by Congress, to whom their orders, or those of the Commander in Chief, shall be addressed and such commandant shall render



to the Commander in Chief and to the Board of War, an account of every matter relative to his department:

That the engineers shall take rank in their own corps according to the dates of their respective commissions.

War Office March 30, 1779.

1st. The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers or command

30. Col. Benjamin Tupper, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment.

31. Capt. Seth Drew, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He was brigade inspector in January, 1781; major of the Third Massachusetts Regiment in January, 1783; served to June, 1783.

32. Capt. Stephen Hall, of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

33. Capt. Howell Tatum, of the First North Carolina Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; resigned in May, 1782.

34. Maj. Benjamin Throop, of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment. He was transferred to the Fifth Connecticut Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

35. Capt. Eliphalet (?) Holmes, of the First Connecticut Regiment. He resigned in August. 1780.

ing Engineer in an army shall render an account to the commanding General of every thing that concerns the service of the Corps, and shall, in all cases which relate to the department act under the orders and with the concurrence of the commanding General.

2ndly. Whenever the army is on a march an Engineer shall attend the Quarter Master General or officer ordered to fix on the place of encamping, to give his advice and opinion thereon, and he shall also as soon as may be take a plan of the camp and report it to the General.

A Pay Master from each brigade on this ground will attend at the Inspector General's quarters tomorrow morning nine o'clock to consult with him on the means of establishing an uniformity in the manner of keeping their accounts. They will bring their books with them.

Lieutenant Colonels Brooks and Harmar will please to attend at the same time and place.

A General Court Martial of the line to assemble at West Point tomorrow morning nine o'clock to try Mr. James Geary, Assistant to George Measum, Esquire Depy. Clothier General of the Northern department and such others as shall come before them. Colo. Durkee to preside.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Saturday, July 31, 1779.

Parole Damascus. Countersigns Edom, Flanders.

John Davidson,<sup>36</sup> Esquire, of the 2nd. Maryland regiment and eldest Captain in the 2nd. Maryland brigade is appointed Brigade Major to the same 'till further orders, vice Captain Selman<sup>37</sup> whose ill state of health prevents his doing that duty; and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Inspector General is requested to review the levies that have already arrived from the State of Massachusetts and those which hereafter arrive, before the distribution takes place and to report to Head Quarters the number and names of those who by youth, age or infirmity are unfit for the service.

An inspection of the whole army is also to be made by the Sub Inspectors between the 1st. and 5th. of August next which is to be confined to the men, their arms and ammunition and to be conducted in such a manner as will least interfere with the prosecution of the works.

The Quarter Master General will give particular directions to have all the horses of the Army shod and the Waggon repaired and held in perfect readiness for a speedy movement. Regulations for the Corps of Engineers continued:

3rdly. The Commandant of the corps of Engineers and

36. Capt. John Davidson, of the Second Maryland Regiment. He was major of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

37. Capt. Jonathan Sellman, of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the First Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; was made major in May, 1782; retired in January, 1783.

the commanding Engineer in a separate Army shall send plans of the more important positions and places occupied by the army in which they shall respectively serve to the board of War. These plans will of course be delivered to the Commander in Chief or General commanding a separate army by the Commandant of the Corps of Engineers or commanding Engineer.

The Subordinate Engineers will also report plans of works intrusted to them by their superior officers, to such superior officers; and no plans are to be communicated by any Engineer to any other person or persons whatever.

4thly. In the attack of Towns, Forts or fortified Camps of an enemy, by regular approaches, the commanding Engineer shall direct the operations under the authority and with the approbation of the commanding General, to whom he shall daily transmit a plan, marking out the progress of the attack and shall likewise from time to time transmit to the Board of War a plan of the said attacks together with a journal of the operations.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Sunday, August 1, 1779.

Parole Gloucester. Countersigns Hampstead, Ida.

The Honorable the Congress on the 5th. of April last were pleased to pass the following resolve:

That the regimental cloathier have an allowance of thirty dollars per month in addition to their present appointment.

The board of General Officers appointed by the order of the 23rd. ultimo, have reported that the rank and precedence of the regiments in the Massachusetts's line should stand as in the following arrangement, being founded on the seniority of the officers who first commanded them under the appointments made in consequence of the resolution of Congress of September 16th. 1776.

Vose's 1st.

Bailey's 2nd.

Greaton's 3rd.

Shepard's 4th.

Putnam's 5th.

Nixon's 6th.

Late Alden's 7th.

Jackson's 8th.

Wesson's 9th.

Marshall's 10th.

Tupper's 11th.

Late Brewer's 12th.

—Wigglesworth's 13th.

Bradford's 14th.

Bigelow's 15th.

The Commander in Chief approves the arrangement and the regiments henceforth are to rank and to be numbered accordingly.

The General being informed that a number of men have been left at New Windsor and the neighborhood as baggage guards, directs that they be immediately withdrawn to join their regiments and that the baggage be either stored there or bro't to the army; the former will be preferable; in either case, the Quarter Master General will give the necessary assistance.

Fatigue rum at the rate of a gill pr. day pt. man to be constantly issued to the different parties on fatigue and to the Artificers employed in carrying on the works; This to be delivered by the Issuing Commissary or Keeper of the Magazines on re turns signed by the superintendents of the different works who are requested to be careful to prevent imposition.

The Commander in Chief directs that a General Officer of the day be appointed to attend to the police of the camp.

All officers are requested to be attentive to the appearance of any strangers at this post and to send all such as cannot give a good account of themselves and have not proper passes to the General of the day to be by him critically examined, and if not satisfied of their characters and business he is to have them sent in

stantly away; on pain of punishment if they are afterwards found loitering about; or committed to the Provost if there are any circumstances of suspicion to justify it.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moores House, Monday, August 2, 1779.

Parole—. Countersigns—

The board of General officers on the Massachusetts arrangement are requested to meet again tomorrow ten o'clock fore noon at the same place to determine a further matter which will be submitted.

Each Massachusetts' regiment is to make out a list of the men of the New Levies, or nine month's men who are Carpenters, Blacksmith's, Armourers, House or Wheel-Wrights Sailors &c., or of any other trade and deliver the list to Major General McDougall. Those who have no trade are immediately to relieve the guards at the hospitals and stores at Fish Kill and elsewhere. Likewise the baggage and Commissaries guard &c. and the old guards are to be sent back to their respective regiments.

Captains Captn, Lieutenants 1st. Lieutenants. Bebee<sup>55</sup> Gilliland<sup>58</sup> Cleveland<sup>61</sup>  
McMurray<sup>56</sup> Bushnell<sup>59</sup> Welch<sup>62</sup> Du Val<sup>57</sup> Little<sup>60</sup>

55. Capt. James Beebe, of Swifr's Connecticut State Regiment. He was transferred to the Sappers and Miners in September, 1779, and resigned in June, 1781.

56. Capt. William McMurray, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment He was transferred to the Sappers and Miners, and seems to have been a prisoner of the British in June.

57. Capt Peter Duville. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Continental Navy; trans ferred to the Sappers and Miners; seems to have been a prisoner of the British in June, 1780.

58. Capt.-Lieut. James Gilliland, of the Sappers and Miners. He was promoted to captain in June, 1781, and resigned in October, 1782.

59. Capt.-Lieut. David Bushnell, of the Sappers and Miners. He was appointed captain in June, 1781, and served to June, 1783.

60. Capt.-Lieut. Eleazer Little, of the Sappers and Miners. He served to March, 1781.

61. Lieut. Moses Cleveland (Cleaveland), of the Sappers and Miners. He resigned in June, 1781.

62. Lieut. John Welch, of the Sappers and Miners. He resigned in July, 1781.

who are nominated as officers to the companies of Sappers and Miners are requested forthwith to call upon Brigadier General Du Portail and take his orders.

Capt. John Doughty<sup>63</sup> of the corps of Artillery is appointed Brigade Major to the same 'till further orders and is to be accordingly obeyed.

Regulations for the Corps of Engineers continued:

5thly. In a besieged place the commanding Engineer shall direct the defence of it under the orders of the commanding officer of the Garrison and he shall keep an exact journal of all the operations in order that it may serve for his justification and for that of the garrison in case of a surrender.

Of the Companies of Sappers and Miners:

1st. Until men are inlisted for the purpose, Companies of Sappers and Miners not exceeding three shall be formed as circumstances may require by drafts from the line at the direction of the Commander in Chief and be under the command of the Commandant of the Corps of Engineers until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Each company to consist of a Captain, a Captn. Lieutenant

63. Capt. John Doughty, of the Second Continental Artillery. He was transferred to the corps of artillery in June, 1783; was made major of United States Artillery in August, 1784; major of United

States Artillery Battalion in September, 1789; lieu tenant colonel of the Second United States Infantry in March, 1791, which he declined, and retired from the service; lieutenant colonel of the Second Artillerists and Engineers in June, 1798; resigned in May, 1800.

and a 1st. and 2nd. Lieutenant, four serjeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, one Fifer and Sixty privates.

3rdly. The duty of the Companies of Sappers and Miners shall be (under the direction of the Engineers) to construct field-works of every kind and all works necessary for the at tack or defence of places as circumstances may require.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Tuesday, August 3, 1779.

Parole Gustavus. Countersigns Calmer, Lubeck.

The Honorable the Board of War having been pleased to appoint Ralph Pomeroy, Esquire, Commissioner to settle and pay all arrearages of clothing due to the troops of these States for the year 1777, the General directs that the account and rolls required by the resolve of Congress of the 2nd. of March last and published in orders the 12th. following be immediately made out and presented to the said Commissioner for settlement.

A regimental Quarter Master from each of the brigades on this ground to attend at the Inspector General's quarters tomorrow morning nine o'clock to consult with him on a proper method of keeping their books uniformly throughout the army. They will bring their books with them. Lieutenant Colonels Brooks and Harmar will please

to attend at the same time and place.

Regulations for the Corps of Sappers and Miners continued:



4thly. When a company or part of a company of Sappers and Miners is detached with any body of troops without an Engineer, the officer commanding the company or part of the company shall take his orders directly from the commanding officer of the troops, and whensoever an Engineer having the charge of any works shall be absent, the officer of the Sappers and Miners commanding the detachments employed in constructing them, shall direct the works agreeable to the plans and instructions formed by such Engineer.

5thly. When the Companies of Sappers and Miners shall not be sufficient to perform the duties assigned them, the commanding Engineer shall apply to the commanding General to furnish him with such a number of fatigue men from the line, as the service shall require.

6thly. The officers of the line detached with the command of fatigue parties, for assisting in constructing the works shall not interfere in directing them, but shall be wholly confined to keeping their soldiers employed and maintaining a proper order and discipline.

7thly. The Sappers and Miners shall, in case of extraordinary fatigue and danger, have such gratuities over and above their pay as the commanding Engineer with the concurrence of the commanding General of the Army shall think they deserve.

8thly. The officers of Sappers and Miners shall enjoy the same rights honors and privileges with the officers of the like ranks in the other corps of the army.

11thly. From the time the men are drafted and during their continuance in these companies they are to be left out of the Pay-Rolls of their respective regiments.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Wednesday, August 4, 1779.

Parole Gothland. Countersigns Sweden, Sussex. Regulations for the Corps of Sappers and Miners continued:

14thly. The Sappers and Miners shall be taught the established manual Exercise and Evolutions on days when they are not employed in the particular duties of their department and the same police and discipline shall be practised in

their companies as in the other parts of the army.

15thly. The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers shall take the most effectual and expeditious method to have the Sappers and Miners instructed in their duty, and as probably the officers of these companies whose talents and acquirements fit them for the profession, will be appointed Engineers, the Commandant of the Corps of Engineers shall form a plan of instructions for these officers which being approved by the board of War and Commander in Chief shall be carried into execution.

16thly. The Commandant of the Corps of Engineers shall appoint an Engineer or Engineers whom he shall judge but best qualified, to read lectures on fortification proper for towns or the field; on the manner of adapting fortifications to different grounds and positions; to regulate their extent according to the number of men intended to be covered; Upon Attack and Defence; Upon the use of Mines and their construction; Upon the manner of forming plans, reconnoitering a country and choosing, laying out and fortifying a Camp.

17thly. On a march, in the vicinity of an enemy, a detachment

of the Companies of Sappers and Miners shall be stationed at the head of the column, directly after the Van Guard for the purpose of opening and mending the roads and removing obstructions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Thursday, August 5, 1779.

Parole Mecklenburgh. Countersigns Upsal, Otho.

The board of General Officers appointed in the order of the 8th. of July last to settle the relative rank of the Colonels of Artillery, so far as it still remains unsettled and the rank of the regiments of Artillery are requested to meet again tomorrow morning, 10 o'clock, at the President's quarters for the final determination of the points referred to them.

Some additional papers will be submitted and General Knox, at the request of the board will attend to give information on the facts necessary to be ascertained.

Major General Lord Stirling and General Woodford being on detachment, Generals Irvine and Gist will replace them. The board will now consist of Major General Putnam, President, Major Generals Greene, St. Clair, Baron De Kalb and Brigadier Generals Irvine and Gist.

Captain Keene of the 11th. Pennsylvania regiment is appointed Aide-De-Camp, *Pro tempore* to Major General

St. Clair vice — Giles,<sup>97</sup> a Prisoner, and is to be respected accordingly.

The Pay Masters of the Artillery regiments and companies and of the Massachusetts, Connecticut and North Carolina regiments in camp are to make out rolls for the hundred dollars gratuity due to the soldiers in their respective corps in consequence of the resolution of Congress published in orders of the 8th. of July last and present them to the Deputy Pay Master General that they may be examined and Warrants granted for the sums that shall be due. The business with respect to the other troops is not quite ready.

There is to be no bathing between the hours of 8 and 5, and the custom of remaining long in the water is to be discontinued, as it is too relaxing and injurious to health. It is also expected that the soldiers in this kind of recreation will observe more decency than they usually practise. These orders to be read to and impres'd upon them by their officers.

The Court of Inquiry whereof Colonel Clark was President appointed to inquire into certain complaints exhibited against Colo. Armand by Colonel Vandeburgh and Mr. Jonas Adams of this State, beg leave to report to the Commander in Chief as their opinion: "That the complaints exhibited against Colonel

97. Maj. Aquila Giles. He was aide to Gen. Arthur St. Clair; taken prisoner at Brandywine in September, 1777, and not exchanged until November, 1780; served to the close of the war.

Armand by Colonel Vandeburgh and Mr. Adams are so far supported as to render a trial necessary.

The Commander in Chief directs a General Court Martial to sit at the usual place tomorrow morning ten o'clock for the trial of Colonel Armand. Colonel Stewart to preside. Colonel Gouvion, Lieutenant Colonels Ford, Dubuisson and Littlefield; Majors De La Neuville, Leavensworth and Ville Franche Captain Du Ponceau<sup>98</sup> and a Captain from the Maryland Pennsylvania and Connecticut Lines and the Garrison to attend as Members.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Friday, August 6, 1779.

Parole Livonia. Countersigns Lebanon, Maryland.

The General Court Martial of which Colonel Jackson is President is dissolved; That whereof Colonel Durkee is President is ordered to sit tomorrow nine o'clock at the Barracks on the Point:

Colonel Starr,<sup>2</sup> vice Col. Durkee on command, will preside.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Saturday, August 7, 1779.

Parole Stockholm. Countersigns Lunden, Loro.

The Honorable the Congress on the 26th. of July were pleased to pass the following Act:

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of Congress be

98. Capt. Peter Stephen Duponceau. He served on General Steuben's staff; became a citizen of the United States in 1781; secretary to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Continental Congress.

2. Col. Josiah Starr, of the First Connecticut Regiment. He was retired in January, 1781.

presented to Brigadier General Wayne, for his brave, prudent and soldierly conduct in the spirited and well conducted attack of Stoney Point.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress entertain a proper sense of the good conduct of the officers and soldiers under the command of Brigadier General Wayne, in the assault of the enemy's works at Stoney Point, and highly commend the coolness, discipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on the occasion.

Resolved, unanimously, That Lieutenant Colonel Fleury, and Major Stewart, who, by their situation in leading the two attacks, had a more immediate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, have, by their personal achievements, exhibited a bright example to their brother soldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgement of the United States.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress warmly approve and applaud the cool, determined spirit with which Lieutenant Gibbons and Lieutenant Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cause of their country. Resolved, unanimously, That a medal, emblematical of this action, be struck: That one of gold be presented to Brigadier General Wayne, and a silver one to Lieutenant Colonel Fleury and Major Stewart respectively.

Resolved, unanimously, That brevets of captain be given to Lieutenant Gibbons and Lieutenant Knox:

That a brevet of captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the Generals letter, and volunteer aide to Brigadier General Wayne:

That Congress approve the promises of reward made by Brigadier General Wayne, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief, to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military stores taken at Stoney Point be ascertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in such manner and proportion as the Commander in Chief shall prescribe.<sup>13</sup>

It having been found prejudicial to the service to discharge soldiers from the army who are capable of doing duty in the corps of Invalids, the Commander in Chief directs, that no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged without a certificate from the Director General or a Senior Surgeon of the Flying Hospital or from some of the principal Surgeons of the General Hospital, that he is unfit to serve in the Corps of Invalids as well as in the field, and that all discharges otherwise granted shall be void.

Those who are certified to be unfit for field duty only, the Brigadiers or Commandants of brigades are to give

13. An estimate of the value of the British ordnance and stores captured at Stony Point, signed by Brig. Gen. Henry Knox, under date of Aug. 1, 1779, is in the *Washington Papers*. It estimates the value at 140,928 82/90 dollars and, in addition, an appraisal (dated August 5) of "2 French Horns, 2 Bassoons, 2 Clarinets," with the prices of which Knox was "entirely unacquainted"; but "I have been assured that the Light Infantry have been offered one thousand dollars for them by some individuals, I do therefore appraise them at one thousand dollars."

them transferences to the corps of Invalids in the following manner.

A— B— of — regiment being certified by — unfit for field duty is hereby transfered to the Corps of Invalids.

The men thus transfered are to be sent to the Orderly Office the first Monday of every month that they may be sent under proper officers to those places where the Invalids are stationed. Certificates to be sent with them of what pay and cloathing they have received and what may remain due to them.

Colonel Starr being absent from camp, Colonel Russell is appointed President of the General Court Martial in his room. The Court to sit next Monday ten o'clock A. M. at the usual place.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Sunday, August 8, 1779.

Parole Hamburg. Countersigns Halifax, Laland.

The brigadier of the day will receive from the other officers of the day in each division all remarkable occurences and report them at Head Quarters after his tour of duty is finish'd. He is during this period to examine into the state, condition and manner of treating the prisoners in the Provost and obtain a return of them. Such as shall to him appear to be confined for crimes triable by regimental Courts Marti

al are to be sent to the Quarter Guards of their respective regiments for that purpose with a writing specifying their crimes and the names of the Witnesses.

Ensign James Murran<sup>14</sup> of the 2nd. Pennsylvania regiment is appointed Quarter Master to the same, *vice* Lieutt. Norton<sup>15</sup> whose indisposition renders him incapable of doing that duty.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Tuesday, August 10, 1779.

Parole Martinico. Countersigns May, Narva.

The board of General Officers appointed in the orders of the 5th. instant to settle the relative rank of the Colonels of Artillery so far as it still remains unsettled, and the rank of the regiments, have made the following report:<sup>38</sup>

The board are of opinion the arrangement of the Colonels of Artillery ought to stand as follows:

Colonels Crane Lamb Harrison Proctor

and the regiments in the following order (viz) Colonel

14. Ensign William (not James) Murran. He was appointed a lieutenant in July, 1780, and retired in January, 1781.

15. Lieut. Thomas Norton, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. He resigned in September, 1779.

38. The original report is in the *Washington Papers*, under date of Aug. 8, 1779.

Harrison's 1st. The rank of Colonel Crane's and Colonel Lamb's regiments to be decided by lot, and Colonel Proctor's to be the 4th.

As the precedence of Colonel Crane's and Colonel Lamb's regiment remains to be decided, Lieutenant Colonel Popkins on the part of the former and Colonel Lamb in behalf of the latter will cast lots for it without delay in presence of General Knox who with these two Gentlemen will report the issue to the Commander in Chief that it may be announced in orders.



The Clothing Accounts for 1777 to be lodged with the Commissioner Mr. Pomeroy, who quarters near Robinson's house, for examination.

None of the nine month's men who have lately joined the Massachusetts's line are to be made up in the Pay Rolls of July.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Wednesday, August 11, 1779.

Parole Navarrino. Countersigns Newburgh, Nile.

At a division General Court Martial held in the Connecticut line the 9th. instant, Lieutenant Colo. Halt,<sup>39</sup> President, Daniel Johnston of the 8th. Connecticut regiment was tried for, "Repeated Desertion from the Army, changing his name

39. Lieut. Col. Joseph Halt, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Connecticut Regiment in October, 1779, and retired in January, 1781.

deserting to the enemy and being a Spy," found guilty of repeated desertion, of changing his name and of deserting to the enemy, but not guilty of being a Spy and sentenced (upwards of two thirds of the Court agreeing thereto) to suffer *death* .

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence.

Lieutt. Colonel Sprout is appointed Sub Inspector in the Army and is to be accordingly obeyed and respected.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Thursday, August 12, 1779.

Parole Picardy. Countersigns Pico, Spain.

It having been reported to the Commander in Chief that Persons not properly licensed are selling liquors in the Garrison and in boats on the river as well to the injury of the health of the soldiery as to the Subversion of good order and discipline, Major General McDougall will immediately take effectual measures to have all liquors seized which shall be found for sale in the hands of any persons as above described who have not proper authority for the purpose either from the former or present Commandant of the Garrison or in the mode prescribed by the General order of the 16th. of April 1778.

These seizures to be deposited with the Commissary for the use of the army.

The officers commanding divisions will do the same

within the limits of their respective divisions.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Colo. Jackson<sup>67</sup> was President, held at West Point July 13th, 1779 and by different adjournments to the 4th. instant, Lieutenant Colonel Loring<sup>68</sup> of the 3rd. Massachusetts regiment was tried upon the following charges:

1st. "For furloughing a number of men belonging to the regiment directly contrary to His Excellency General Washington's orders, by which the public service is greatly injured.

2ndly. For disposing of Articles which he drew out of the public clothing store (for the use of the officers) to private persons at a very great advance.

3rdly. For detaining the Surgeon's Mate (in the absence of the Surgeon, when on furlough) with twenty effective men at Crom-Pond as a guard to him, when at that time the regiment was ordered on command to Harrison's Purchase; Also detaining one man to bake for General Huntington's brigade (then at Crom-Pond); The profit arising therefrom he converted to himself.

4thly. For defrauding the soldiers of part of their rations in ordering thirty two pounds of flour to be stopped from every hundred, drawn for the use of the regiment and converting two barrels of superfine flour to his own use which was drawn

67. Col. Michael Jackson.

68. Lieut. Col. Jotham Loring.

for the regiment, and returning very bad in lieu thereof.

5thly. For refusing an officer or officers any money to recruit men, which he drew for that purpose to the great injury of the recruiting service.”

After mature deliberation, the Court are of opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Loring is not guilty of the 1st. charge exhibited against him, as there does not appear to have been any order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief's issued, tho' there appears to have been a greater number of men furloughed than allowed by Major General McDougall's orders; and for the doing of which he justifies himself by Major General McDougall's certificate; Also of the 2nd. and 5th. charges and the latter part of the 3rd (viz) “For detaining one man to bake for General Huntington's brigade then at Crom-Pond, the profits arising therefrom he converted to himself.”

But the Court judge Lieutenant Colonel Loring guilty of the 1st. part of the 3rd. charge (viz) “Detaining the Surgeon's Mate (in the absence of the Surgeon when on furlough) with twenty effective men at Crom-Pond as a guard to him, when at that time the regiment was ordered on command to Harrison's Purchase”, and of the 4th. charge exhibited against him which are a breach of the 5th. Article of the 18th. Section of the Articles of War and do adjudge him to be dismissed the ser

vice of the United States of North America and that he make restitution to Colonel Greateon's regiment for all the flour and bread which he has defrauded them of.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentence of the Court and orders it to take place immediately.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Friday, August 13, 1779.

Parole Vandalia. Countersigns Wales, Wyoming.

The officers who have or shall hereafter conduct any of the Massachusetts's nine months' men into camp, are to give in re turns, as soon as possible, to the Orderly Office of the Men's names, with the Towns and Counties they come for, specifying the arms and accoutrements they have received from the Public.

Twenty one of the nine months men from the 1st. 3rd. and 4th. Massachusetts's brigades to be sent as soon as possible to the Waggon Master General at New Windsor to be employed as Waggoners: 1st. Brigade furnishes 11; 3rd. 6; 4th. 4.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Sunday, August 15, 1779.

Parole Stony Point. Countersigns Saratoga, Stono.

A Subaltern officer and ten men from each of the brigades on this ground including the Garrison are to parade as soon as possible at Major General Greene's quarters with their arms blankets and two days provision to go into the country to impress Waggoners for the public service.

The Quarter Master General or his Deputy will appoint one flat bottom'd boat for the use of each brigade which is to be kept in constant readiness for their use by Mr. Buchanan;<sup>12</sup> and in future the commanding officers of brigades will give their orders for the use of the boat assigned them, and Mr. Buchanan is to deliver a boat to no other persons order in the brigade; and that the whole

business of the brigade may be done at the same time they are to be previously notified when and where the boat will go. Such boats as may be wanted for other purposes besides those for brigade and garrison duty (the latter of which Mr. Whiting<sup>13</sup> will direct the number and uses they are wanted for) orders are to be obtained from the Quarter Master General's office as directed in former orders.

Whoever gives an order for a boat will be held responsible for her return; for this purpose Mr. Buchanan is to file all his orders and give receipts for those that are returned; Such as are not, must be accounted for by the person

12. Capt. John Buchanan, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General.

13. Timothy Whiting, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General.

who gave the order.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colo. Jackson was President the 4th. instant, Ensign Joshua Brimhall<sup>14</sup> of Colonel Bradford's regiment was tried for "Continuing at home four months after his furlough expired" found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders.

Ensign Brimhall's excuse is not admissible; Nothing but absolute necessity could justify an officer for exceeding his furlough for such a length of time, and that necessity cannot be supposed to have existed; In matters of this kind an officer ought to shew exemplary punctuality to the soldiery.

Ensign Brimhall is released from his Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Tuesday, August 17, 1779.

Parole Granada. Countersigns Glasgow, Georgia.

It is with Astonishment the General week after week receives returns of men unfit for duty "For want of Arms" when there are many hundred stand now, and for a considerable time, have been, with the army for the purpose of supplies, and the mode of application already pointed out

14. Of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

in general orders! Nothing, but a most surprising inattention and neglect can account for these deficiencies.

If after this order any more men are returned, "Unfit for duty for Want of Arms" the Adjutant General is to report to the Commander in Chief the regiment and company in which the deficiency happens.

Notwithstanding the orders against bathing between the hours of eight and five, soldiers are continually in the water and many of them for hours together. The officers commanding brigades will therefore, during the hours above mentioned, post one or more Centinels at the places usually resorted to by their men, for the purpose of prevention.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Wednesday, August 18, 1779.

Parole Palestine. Countersigns Paoli, Paris.

At the General Court Martial of the line whereof Col. Russell is President, William Rhodes of the 4th. Maryland regiment, on the 9th. instant, was tried for "Attempting to desert to the enemy." Also James McCredy of the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment for "Deserting to the enemy", and Mobrey Owens of the 2nd. New-York regiment for "Desertion and taking up Arms against the United States of America." Rhodes and McCredy found guilty and sentenced each to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back. The Court are of opinion that Owens is intitled to

the benefit of His Excellency's proclamation.

The sentences against Rhodes and McCredy to be put in execution tomorrow at the head of the regiments to which they respectively belong and the General directs that Owens be released from confinement.

At the Brigade General Court Martial held at the Park the 11th. instant, Lieutenant Colonel Stephens, President, Mr. John Price, Assistant Commissary of Forage was tried for "Taking a Continental horse for his own private property and purchasing another in his place of a mean quality," likewise for "Being given to drunkenness when he ought to be at public business and taking stores belonging to the Continent that he had no right to," acquitted of the 2nd. and 3rd. charge but found guilty of defrauding the public in the sale of the continental horse, being a breach of the 1st. Article of the 12th. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced to forfeit all his pay now due him, be dismissed the service and rendered unfit to serve the United States in any public station.

At another brigade General Court Martial the 16th. instant, Lieutenant Colonel Carrington, President, Captain Lieutt. Godman<sup>53</sup> of the Artillery was tried for "Willfully misapplying and embezzling a tent the property of The United States."

53. Capt.-Lieut. William Godman, of the First Continental Artillery.

The Court are of opinion that Captain

Lieutenant Godman is guilty of a breach of the 1st. Article of the 12th. Section of the Articles of War which expressly directs, "That any officer offending in the premises, make the damage good, lose the pay due to him and be dismissed the service."

The Court are further of opinion that the article should in this case operate in it's full force.

The Commander in chief confirms the sentences and orders them to take place immediately.

Edward Merriken of the 4th. Maryland regiment was tried the 15th. instant at a brigade General Court Martial whereof Colonel Hall was President for "Desertion."

The Court are of opinion that he make up the lost time by serving the term of three years to commence the 11th. of August 1779, the time he joined his regiment; and also are of opinion that any expence that has occurred in apprehending him should be stopped from his pay or bounty (if any shall be due) by the Pay Master of the regiment to which he belongs.

The General confirms the opinion of the Court and orders Merriken to join his regiment.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, August 19, 1779.

Parole Ramapough. Countersigns Rutland, Romney.

The Pay Masters of the Maryland and of the 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. 5th. and 11th, 7th. and 8th. Virginia regiments and of Armand's and Von-

Heer's Marechausie Corps are to apply to the Deputy Pay Master General for warrants to draw the hundred dollars gratuity for the men in their respective corps inlisted for the War previous to the 23rd. of January last. The Muster Rolls for those troops being returned.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, August 20, 1779.

Parole Florence. Countersigns Falmouth, France.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following Acts:

In Congress, March 8, 1779.



Resolved, That all military commissions be filled up at the war office, and attested by their secretary, and then presented for signing to the President of Congress, who shall sign the same; after signature by the President, they shall be sent back to the war office, and there registered verbatim in a book to be kept for that purpose: after having been examined by the Board, the seal of the Board of War and Ordnance, which the said Board are hereby authorized and directed to provide, shall be affixed to the certificate or attestations of the entries of all such commissions.

Resolved, That all appointments of officers in the continental service by the respective states, be, in the first instance, by warrant, certified in such a manner as they shall severally direct, to the Board of War, whereupon proper commissions shall be made out in the manner above-mentioned.

In Congress, June 28, 1779. Resolved, That when vacancies of commissioned officers happen in any regiments raised by the respective states for the continental army, notice thereof shall be given to the executive authority of the State to which the regiment belongs, by the commanding officer of such regiment, to the end that proper persons may be appointed to fill such vacancies, agreeable to the resolution of the 8th of March last, having due regard to the rules of promotion recommended by a resolution of Congress of the 24th of November, 1778.

The mode prescribed by the foregoing Acts for announcing regimental vacancies to be pursued in the several state lines that have been arranged, as well with respect to vacancies which have already happened where commissions have not been obtained, as to all which happen in future; and the Commander in Chief requests that the commanding officers of regiments will be very particular in the notice they give of resignations, to set down the precise time when they take place.

The General also thinks proper upon this occasion to republish the Act containing the rules recommended to govern promotions as the tranquility of the Army and good of the service require that they should be fully and generally known.

In Congress, November 24, 1778.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several states to provide, that in all future promotions officers rise regimentally

to the rank of captain, and thence in the line of the state to the rank of colonel, except in cases where a preference may be given on account of distinguished merit.

Lieutenant Hughes<sup>65</sup> of the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment, vice, Lieutenant Norcross<sup>66</sup> resigned, is appointed Adjutant to the same and Lieutenant Crawford<sup>67</sup> of the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment, vice Captain Buchanan,<sup>68</sup> is appointed Pay Master to the same.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, August 21, 1779.

Parole Ludlow. Countersigns Lynn, Malden.

At a General Court Martial of the line the 11th. instant Colonel Russell, President, Captain Ashmead<sup>96</sup> of the 2nd. Pennsylvania regiment, late of the Light Infantry was tried for "Being drunk in the time of the assault on Stony Point, the morning of the 16th. of July last and behaving ridiculously and unbecoming an officer at the head of his company in crossing the Morass."

"2ndly. For disobeying the General's orders by frequently huzzaing during the approach to the enemy's works, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and tending to promote confusion among the troops at that critical juncture."

The Court do unanimously agree that Captain Ashmead is not guilty of the 1st. charge and do therefore acquit him of it; but are of opinion that he is

65. Lieut. John Hughes. He was appointed captain-lieutenant in October, 1779, and retired in January, 1781.

66. Lieut. Aaron Norcross. He resigned in May, 1779. Heitman gives him the rank of captain at the date of his resignation.

67. Lieut. Edward Crawford. He was wounded at Bull's Ferry, N. J., in July, 1780; transferred to the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781; served to June, 1783.

68. Capt. Thomas Buchanan, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He resigned in October, 1779.

96. Capt. Jacob Ashmead. He resigned in May, 1780.

guilty of the 2nd. charge, being a breach of the latter part of the 5th. Article of the 2nd. Section of the Articles of War.

They are of opinion that the breach of orders which subjects Captain Ashmead to be found guilty, agreeable to the Articles of War, did not proceed from a Willful or Designed Disobedience of Orders but from an involuntary impulse of the Mind, owing to Inadvertency, and do therefore sentence him to be reprimanded by His Excellency in General Orders.

Captain Ashmead's conduct was certainly very reprehensible and of such a nature as has a tendency to defeat the most important and best concerted enterprises.

At the same Court the 14th. instant, Mr. Jonathan Blake<sup>97</sup> commanding a company of Artificers was tried.

1st. "For tearing and concealing a letter wrote by Col. Kosciuszko to Colonel Hay, D. Q. M. G. during the alarm, relative to his company's going to the Fort."

2ndly. For "absenting himself frequently from duty without leave."

3rdly. For employing in a clandestine manner several of his men upon his farm while he drew provisions for them from the public store and return'd them "Fit for duty present;" found guilty of the 1st. and 3rd. charges exhibited against him and sentenced to make restitution to the public in

money by a stoppage from his pay for the time he employed the men of his company on business of his own and for the provisions

97. Capt. Jonathan Blake, of Baldwin's Artillery artificers.

that was drawn for them from the public stores while they were so employed and that he be cashiered.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to take place.

At the same Court, the 10th. instant, Adjutant English,<sup>98</sup> of late Brewer's regiment was tried for "Ordering and warning Lieutenant Pray<sup>99</sup> for duty when it was not his tour," found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded by the officer commanding the regiment in presence of the officers of the regiment.

Adjutant English is released from his Arrest.

Ezekiel Case of the 5th. Connecticut regiment was tried at a Brigade General Court Martial whereof Majr. Walbridge was President the 19th. instant for "Repeated desertion and the last time to the enemy, where he took up arms against the United States" found guilty being a breach of the 1st. Article, 6th Section of the Articles of War and unanimously sentenced to suffer *death* .

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, August 22, 1779.

Parole Belgrade. Countersigns Bethlehem, Buda.

The General Court Martial whereof Colo. Stewart is President to sit tomorrow morning nine o'clock at the usual place.

98. Lieut. Andrew English. He was appointed adjutant in the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment and resigned in August, 1780.

99. Lieut. John Pray, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment. He was promoted to captain, with rank from July, 1779; transferred to the First Massachusetts Regiment in January, 1781; served to June, 1783.

The General has the pleasure to inform the army that on the night of the 18th instant, Major Lee at the head of a party composed of his own Corps and detachments from the Virg'nia and Maryland lines, surprized the Garrison of Powles Hook and brought off a considerable number of Prisoners with *very little loss on our side* . The Enterprise was executed with a distinguished degree of Address, Activity and Bravery and does great honor to Major Lee and to all the officers and men under his command, who are requested to accept the General's warmest thanks.

For this day and during the present spell of wet weather the whole army is to be supplied with full rations of rum.

The officers will be particularly attentive that the men use every precaution for the preservation of their arms and ammunition and will carefully inspect them in the intervals of fair weather.

At a division General Court Martial the 14th instant, Colonel Wood,<sup>1</sup> President, Lieutenant Roger Triplet<sup>2</sup> of the 2nd. Virginia State regiment was tried for "Appearing on the brigade parade the 5th. instant and taking charge of a Platoon when so drunk as to be incapable of doing his duty."

The Court are of opinion that Lieutenant Triplet is guilty of the charge exhibited against him being a breach of the 5th. Article of the 13th. Section of the Articles of War

1. Col. James Wood, of the Eighth Virginia Regiment. He served to January, 1783.

2. Lieut. Roger Triplett.

and sentence him to be cashiered.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence; but sincerely laments that any officer should not have more regard for his character and the duties of his station than to suffer himself to be betrayed into a situation, which is so injurious to the one and which incapacitates him so intirely for the other.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Tuesday, August 24, 1779.

Parole Muscovy. Countersigns Modena, Mugford.

The proceedings of the board of Field Officers in the Virginia line on the claims of John Allison and John Lee Esquires to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 1st. Virginia State regiment, having been refered to the Executive Authority of that State, His Excellency the Governor and Council have been pleased to approve the report and to transmit blank Commissions to be filled up accordingly.

These Gentlemen are therefore to take rank as follows, John Allison Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st. Virginia State regiment from the 1st. of January 1779, vice—Brent<sup>35</sup> promoted; John Lee, Esquire, Major of the

35. Col. William Brent, of the Second Virginia State Regiment. He served to February, 1781.

2nd. according to his former Commission; in consequence Thomas Meriwether,<sup>36</sup> Esquire, is to take rank as Major in the 1st. State regiment from the 1st. of January 1779, vice Allison promoted and the Commission granted Captain Quarles<sup>37</sup> for the Majority in the 2nd. State regiment on that day is vacated.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, August 25, 1779.

Parole Poland. Countersigns Peter, Paz.

Daniel Johnston of the 8th. and Ezekiel Case of the 5th. Connecticut regiments now under sentence of death are to be executed next Saturday at such time and place as Major General Heath shall direct.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Thursday, August 26, 1779.

Parole Sobieski. Countersigns Soliman, Savoy.

Brigade returns to be made immediately to the Orderly Office of the actual deficiencies of clothing.

Agreeable to the order of the 10th. instant it is determined by lot that Colonel Lamb's regiment have the precedence of Colonel Cranes.

36. Maj. Thomas Merriwether, of the First Virginia State Regiment. He served to February, 1781.

37. Capt. James Quarles, of the Second Virginia State Regiment. He served subsequently as major of Virginia Militia.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, August 29, 1779.

Parole Wilmington. Countersigns Rynbeck, Trenton. The Commander in Chief has the pleasure to announce the following resolutions which the Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass for the benefit of the Army.

The disposition manifested in these resolves is a fresh proof to the Army that their Country entertain a high sense of their Merits and Services and are inclined to confer an honorable and adequate compensation. The General flatters himself the several States will second the generous views of Congress and take every proper measure to gratify the reasonable expectations of such officers and soldiers as are determined to share the glory of serving their Country and themselves thro' the War and finishing the task they have so nobly begun. The flourishing aspect of affairs in Europe and in the West Indies as well as in these States gives us every reason to believe that the happy period will speedily arrive.

In Congress, August 16, 1779.

Resolved, That the cloathier general estimate the several articles of soldiers' cloathing, at the prices they were respective

ly worth, at the end of the year 1778, and forthwith transmit such estimates to the pay masters of the several regiments, who shall be furnished out of the military chest with moneys to pay the soldiers for all deficiencies of cloathing, at the estimated prices of every article, as fixed by the cloathier general, who shall henceforward transmit like estimates before the close of every year during the war, so that the soldiers be paid by the regimental pay master according to such estimates annually, and previous to their discharge when the same happens before the end of the year, for all articles of cloathing allowed them by the resolution of Congress of the 6th. of September, 1777, which they have not received, and which are or shall be due to them after the year last mentioned.

In Congress, August 17, 1779.

Whereas the army of the United States of America have, by their patriotism, valor, and perseverance, in the defence of the rights and liberties of their country, become intitled to the gratitude as well as the approbation of their fellow citizens:

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby, recommended to the several states that have not already adopted measures for that purpose, to make such further provision for the officers, and for the



soldiers enlisted for the war to them respectively belonging, who shall continue in service 'till the establishment of peace as shall be an adequate compensation for the many dangers,

losses, and hardships they have suffered and been exposed to in the course of the present contest, either by granting to their officers half pay for life, and proper rewards to their soldiers; or in such other manner as may appear most expedient to the legislatures of the several states.

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the several states to make such provision for the widows of such of their officers and such of their soldiers enlisted for the war, as have died or may die in the service, as shall secure to them the sweets of that liberty for the attainment of which their husbands had nobly laid down their lives.

August 18, 1779.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the officers of the army be entitled to receive monthly for their subsistence money, the sums following, to wit, each colonel and brigade chaplain 500 dollars, every lieutenant colonel 400 dollars, every major and regimental surgeon 300 dollars, every captain 200 dollars, every lieutenant, ensign and surgeon's mate 100 dollars.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the sum of ten dollars be paid to every non-commissioned officer and soldier monthly for their subsistence, in lieu of those articles of food originally intended for them and not furnished.

The General Court Martial of which Colonel Russell<sup>1</sup> is President is dissolved and another ordered to sit tomorrow morning ten o'clock at the usual place, whereof Colonel Marshall<sup>2</sup> is appointed President.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Monday, August 30, 1779.

Parole Susquehannah. Countersigns Stonington, Saybrook.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams is appointed to superintend the hospitals in Pennsylvania and Jersey.

The new method of keeping accounts &c. agreeable to the forms already delivered to the Sub-Inspectors is to commence the 1st. of September next. The Inspectors will be very particular in giving the necessary directions to the officers, who are by no means to deviate from the Mode prescribed.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moores House, Tuesday, August 31, 1779.

Parole Ash field. Countersigns Boston, Charlestown.

The General Court Martial of which Colo. Stewart is President is dissolved.

Lieutenant Cleveland<sup>6</sup> is appointed Captain Lieutenant in the Corps of Sappers and Miners *vice* Little,<sup>7</sup> resigned.

The whole Army to pass a review of Inspection between the 1st. and 5th. of September next and reports thereof made agree

1. Col. William Russell, of the Fifth Virginia Regiment.
2. Col. Thomas Marshall, of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment.
6. Lieut. Moses Cleaveland. He resigned in June, 1781.
7. Lieut. Eleazer(?) Little.

able to the form lately communicated.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Stewart was President held at West Point the 25th instant, Colonel Armand was tried upon the following charges:

For 1st. During Colonel Armand's stay at Colonel Vandeburgh's house (which was about two hours), he with sundry of his officers in a most atrocious and wanton manner, beat and abused a son of his, without cause of offence.

Secondly. Putting him under a guard of two Centinels, giving orders that Vandeburgh, or any other person should not speak to him, keeping him confined during their stay, and frightening or compelling him to ask Pardon, before he was dismissed.

Thirdly. Putting the whole of his family and some Gentlemen belonging to the Continental Army (during their stay) *in bodily fear* .

Fourthly. Knocking off sundry respectable People's hats from their heads for no other reason than because they dare to stand in his presence covered, tho' some came in promiscuously on hearing so much noise in the house.

Fifthly. Knocking off Jeremiah Clark's hat and kicking him out of his (Armand's) room, an apartment where he was, for only requesting Colonel Armand to enlarge Colo. Vandeburgh's son.

The Court do acquit Colonel Armand of the 1st. charge, also of the 3rd. and 4th. charges; but are of opinion that he is guilty of the first part of the 2nd. charge, also of the 5th.

charge, being a breach of the 1st. Article 9th. Section of the Articles of War. They find him also guilty of the charge exhibited against him by Jonas Adams, being a breach of the aforesaid Article and do sentence him unanimously to be reprimanded in General Orders.

The Confinement of a Citizen by military authority was irregular and blamable, and there appears to have been an improper degree of warmth in Colonel Armand's conduct towards Clarke and Adams.

At a Court of Inquiry the 25th. instant, whereof Captn. Burnham<sup>8</sup> was President, into Captain Lieutenant Verner's<sup>9</sup> (of the North-Carolina troops) conduct for "Playing Cards in camp contrary to General, Brigade, and Regimental Orders, encouraging the soldiers in the same practice by certain expressions when he was President of a Brigade Court Martial on the trial of prisoners for that crime, and not sending for evidence against the prisoners charged with playing Cards, and for allowing the Court to set them free for want of evidence before Lieutt. Dickinson (who went for evidence and desired the court to wait) could return with the evidence."

The Court are unanimously of opinion that the charges are justly founded and that the matter ought to be taken cognizance of by a Court Martial.

The 1st. charge is refered to the determination of a General Court Martial; as the two last affect Captn. Lieutt. Varner in

8. Capt. John Burnham, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. He was made major in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment and served to June, 1783.

9. Capt.-Lieut. James Verner, of the First North Carolina Regiment.

a judicial capacity, the Commander in Chief thinks his trial upon them would be a precedent for a dangerous inquisition into the official conduct of members of Courts Martial.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, September 1, 1779.

Parole Colerain. Countersigns Beverly, Acton.

A Court of Inquiry consisting of the following officers, Brigadier General Huntington, President, Colonels Bradley and C. Hall, Lieutenant Colonel Murray<sup>31</sup> and Majr. Fernald,<sup>32</sup> Members, to sit at the President's quarters on friday next at 10 o'clock A.M. at the request of Colonel Udney Hay, D.

Q. M. G. in consequence of a letter from a Committee of Congress to the Quarter Master General to examine into the reasons, and circumstances of the dismissal of Mr. John Banker from the offices of Superintendent of Artificers and Deputy Barrack Master of a certain District in the State of New York. The parties are desired to attend at the above time and place.

As a sufficient number of company books have not yet arrived, the officers already furnished with them are to postpone opening their accounts according to the forms prescribed, 'till further orders.

At the General Court Martial, 31st. ultimo, whereof Colonel Marshall is President, Lieutenant Donovan<sup>33</sup> of the 6th. Maryland regiment was tried for "Warning and insisting

31. Lieut. Col. John Murray, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

32. Maj. Tobias Fernald, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, to rank from Mar. 6, 1779; transferred to the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment in January, 1781; retired in January, 1783.

33. Lieut. Richard Donovan. He was killed in August, 1780, at Camden, S.C.

upon Lieutenant Buffs<sup>34</sup> doing duty out of his tour."

The Court do unanimously adjudge that the said Lieutt. Donovan is not guilty of the charge exhibited; but are of opinion that the charge was exhibited through a misunderstanding of the Parties.

The Commander in Chief confirms the opinion of the Court. Lieutenant Donovan is released from his Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, September 3, 1779.

Parole Farnham. Countersigns Enfield, Danvers.

The regimental Pay Masters are requested to settle their Accounts immediately with the Auditors of the Main-Army. They will have a list of the dead, deserted, prisoners and absentees made out and the money due each for the different months, previous to their settlement.

Colonel Swift is appointed Member of the Court of Inquiry whereof Genl. Huntington is President, *vice* , Colo. Bradley who is absent.

34. Lieut. James Bruff, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Fifth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; promoted to captain-lieutenant in February, 1781; captain in September, 1781; wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, S. C., in April, 1781; exchanged and served to April, 1783.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, September 5, 1779.

Parole Islington. Countersigns Harlow, Grafton.

A Captain from General Paterson's brigade and a Sub-altern from each of the other Massachusetts brigades are to repair forthwith to Springfield to receive the New Levies from said State; They will call at Head Quarters for their orders except the one from General Glover's brigade who will receive his from the Captain.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colo. Marshall is President the 1st. instant, Captain Ashmead<sup>64</sup> of the 2nd., Pennsylvania regiment was tried for, "Disorderly behaviour in the Light Infantry Camp and refusing to depart from Colonel Butler's regiment when ordered."

The Court are unanimously of opinion that Captain Ash mead is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him and do acquit him with honor.

It is with real regret the General finds it out of his power to approve the sentence of the court without contradicting his own judgment; Whatever may have been the Propriety or Impropriety of Colonel Butler's conduct in refusing Captain Ashmead the command of the Light Infantry Company and putting him in Arrest with the attendant circumstances on which the General wishes not at present to pass an opinion, Captain Ashmead's conduct in

64. Capt. Jacob Ashmead. He resigned in May, 1780.

disobeying the Arrest, coming upon the parade and in defiance of Colonel Butler's orders to the company, declaring that if any non commissioned officers and privates should disobey him he would confine them for it, and swearing he would have the command, was certainly irregular and disorderly.

Captain Ashmead appears to have carried the principle of a written Arrest too far; for necessity often requires that verbal ones, should be, for the present obligatory and the common practice of Armies justifies them.

If Captain Ashmead conceived himself injured and irregularly deprived of his proper command, the true line of conduct would have been to have demanded justice and reparation, by complaining first to General Wayne and if he did not pay proper attention to it, afterwards to the Commander in Chief.

Open defiance and opposition from an inferior to his superior officer upon a parade must in every well regulated army be deemed a breach of order and discipline.

Captain Ashmead is released from Arrest and to wait further orders for his destination.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Monday, September 6, 1779.

Parole Japan. Countersigns Kingston, Lyme.

Brigade returns, regimentally digested to be made by the 10th.

instant at the Orderly Office of the blankets which have been received by the troops since the 1st. day of October last: Of the number now in possession of the men, distinguishing the *good* from the *bad* and of the deficiencies to complete each man with one, in such manner that the *good*, *bad* and *wanting* will amount exactly to the number of non-commissioned officers and privates.

Mr. Measum and Mr. Kemper or their Assistants will also make an immediate return of the blankets issued to the different regiments during the period above mentioned.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Tuesday, September 7, 1779.

Parole Laneborough. Countersigns Killingly, Johnston.

The State Clothiers are to make returns immediately to the Orderly Office of the articles of clothing on hand for the troops of their respective States.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Wednesday, September 8, 1779.

Parole Medfield. Countersigns Newbury, Old-York.

The commanding officers of regiments will send to the Clothier at New Burgh for their proportions of clothing upon returns made according to the mode established.

Lieutenant Robert Peebles<sup>97</sup> of the 7th. Pennsylvania regi



97. He was transferred to the Four the Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781; transferred to the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1783; served to November, 1783.

ment is appointed Quarter Master to the same from the 1st. of June last, vice Ensign Hughes,<sup>98</sup> promoted.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, September 9, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

The President of the Court of Inquiry on Colonel Hay has informed the Commander in Chief by the unanimous voice of the Court, "That Colonel Hay's conduct in the matters of Inquiry was found not only unexceptionable but commendable as a faithful servant of the public; And as Mr. Banker might be thought of for further employment the Court think themselves bound in duty to say that however he might have heretofore suffered in his private affairs and might be in needy circumstances and withal a well-meaning man he appeared to the Court to want that knowledge, activity and address necessary to discharge the offices he held or any other where the execution is attended with difficulties and embarrassments."

## AFTER ORDERS

The Commander in Chief having observed great irregularity in the different beats of the drum, requests a stricter attention to the regulations on this head, that all the drums of the line may begin and end as nearly as possible at the same time; But as in the present position of the army the rule of beginn

98. Ensign John Hughes, jr., of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. His promotion to lieutenant carried rank from April, 1779; transferred to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781; served to close of the war.

ing on the right cannot be so conveniently observed; while at this post the signals are to be given from the Ramparts of Fort Arnold, taken up by the nearest troops and conveyed to the right and left through the line.

Gun firing in the morning will be as usual the signal for the reveille, and till further orders a gun will be fired at sunset in the evening as the signal for the retreat: The troop will beat as heretofore and the tatoo at nine o'clock.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, September 10, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

A board<sup>14</sup> of Field Officers composed of the following Gentlemen: Colonels, Bailey, Johnston, Gunby<sup>15</sup>; Lt. Cols. Littlefield<sup>16</sup> and Davidson, to sit at Robinson's house tomorrow morning 10 o'clock to ascertain the relative rank of Captains Cleft and Titus Watson of the Connecticut line, previous to the promotion of the former to a Majority and to inquire into the principles upon which the promotion was made. The parties and all persons concerned to attend. The papers in possession of

14. The report of this board is in the *Washington Papers*, Sept. 11–13, 1779.

15. Col. John Gunby, of the Seventh Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and to the First Maryland Regiment in January, 1783; served to December, 1783.

16. Lieut. Col. Noah M. Littlefield, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

the Commander in Chief will be laid before the board.

The relative rank of the Captains in Harrison's, Lamb's and Crane's battalions of Artillery to be settled by a board of Field officers of Artillery at West Point next Tuesday.

Colonel Lamb, Lieutenant Colonel Carrington<sup>17</sup> and Lieutenant Colonel Popkins<sup>18</sup> are appointed for the board.

All Captains concerned are desired to send their pretensions *in writing* to General Knox by that time.

The Commander in Chief has the pleasure to inform the Army that Major General Sullivan with the troops under his command has lately gained an important Victory over the savages and their associates at a place called New-Town a capital indian settlement on the Cayuga branch of the Susquehannah, where they had assembled their *whole force* of Indians and whites under the two Butlers, Brandt and McDonald, and had intrenched themselves in a very artful and advantageous manner. They were put to the route with great terror and precipitation, leaving *eleven Warriors* dead on the spot (a very unusual thing among them) with a number of Arms, Packs, Blankets, Camp Utensils and Trinkets.

Two Prisoners taken reported that this was the place where they intended to make their principal stand and that they had sent off a great many dead and wounded in Canoes and on horseback during the action: On our side we had only three men killed and thirty nine wounded, the chief

17. Lieut. Col. Edward Carrington, of the First Continental Artillery. He retired in January, 1783, and was deputy quartermaster general, Southern Department, to close of the war.

18. Lieut. Col. John Popkin, of the Third Continental Artillery.

part very slightly. This makes the fourteenth indian settlement destroyed since the commencement of this expedition.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, September 11, 1779.

Parole Richmond. Countersigns Roxbury, Paxton.

Lieutenant Joseph Ashton<sup>24</sup> and Lieutt. Chilion Ford<sup>25</sup> of Colo. Lamb's regiment of Artillery, are appointed, the former Adjutant from the 1st. of July last, the latter Quarter Master from the 1st. of August following. Also Lieutt. Guion<sup>26</sup> is appointed Pay Master to said regiment from the 1st. instant.

At a General Court Martial of the line the 2nd. instant whereof Colo. Marshall is President, Major Henry Lee of the Light Dragoons was tried upon the following charges: 1st. "For withholding a letter sent by him from Lord Stirling to Colonel Gist of the 16th. Virginia regiment on the morning of the 18th. of August, by that means keeping him ignorant of a matter which required his immediate information.

2nd. After having obtained three hundred men from Colo. Gist's detachment with which Major Clark<sup>27</sup> was ordered, to inform him that his commission was dated in 1777, thereby assuming the command of him when in fact it was dated in 1778, and of a junior date to Major Clark's which he could not be ignorant of.

24. Of the Second Continental Artillery. He was promoted to captain-lieutenant in April, 1781; transferred to the Corps of Artillery in June, 1783; served to June, 1784.

25. Lieut. Chilion (Chilton?) Ford, of the Second Continental Artillery. He served to June, 1783.

26. Lieut. Isaac Guion, of the Second Continental Artillery. He was made captain-lieutenant in August, 1780, and retired in June, 1783.

27. Maj. Jonathan Clark, of the Eighth Virginia Regiment. His promotion to lieutenant colonel ranked him from May, 1779.

3rdly. For conducting the detachment under his (Major Lee's) command on the March to Powle's Hook with so much disorder and confusion as to cause almost the whole of the 1st. battalion under his immediate command to be lost.

4th. For ordering Captain Smith<sup>28</sup> of Colonel Gist's regiment who was leading one of the divisions under the command of Captain Forsythe<sup>29</sup> of his own Corps of horse who was a junior officer.

5th. For giving the command of the Forlorn Hope to Lieutenant McCallaster for some time past annexed to his corps when the rest of the subatarns solicited that it should be balloted for.

6th. For ordering a retreat from the Fort before a party of the enemy in a redoubt had been made prisoners, which might easily have been effected and was solicited by many of the officers and not only leaving that undone but suffering the Stores, Block Houses and Works to remain entire when they might so easily have been destroyed.

7th. For bringing off the party in such a confused, irregular and unmilitary manner that they might have fallen an easy prey to a very inconsiderable number of the enemy, had they attempted to have intercepted them.

8thly. and lastly. For behaving in a manner unbecoming an officer and a Gentleman.

The Court having considered the 1st. charge are of opinion it is unsupported by evidence and is groundless and

28. Capt. Joseph Smith, of Gist's Additional Continental regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

29. Capt. Robert Forsyth, of Lee's Legion. He resigned in September, 1779, and served subsequently as major of Virginia Militia.

On September 11 Washington wrote, very briefly, to the President of Congress that "The Count la Luzerne reached Springfield the evening of the 7th. and may be every hour expected here."

do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 2nd. charge are of opinion that Major Lee did thro' inattention give Major Clark a wrong date of his commission, but by no means intended to impose on Major Clark by assuming the command of him, having express orders from His Excellency, the Commander in Chief for that special command and do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 3rd. charge are of opinion that there were some disorders in the line of march to Powles Hook and that the greater part of the 1st. battalion was seperated from the column in the darkness of the night and marching thro' the woods; They are further of opinion that the disorders and seperation did not proceed from any neglect or want of attention in Major Lee and do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 4th. charge are of opinion that Major Lee ordered Captain Forsythe to take the command of the column which had before been commanded by Captain Smith which order was in consequence of Captain Forsythe's being well acquainted with the situation of the enemy. That it was impossible for Major Lee to know the dates of the officers commissions and do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 5th. charge are of opinion that Major Lee gave the command of the Forlorn Hope to Lieutt. McCallaster which was occasioned by his being under the necessity of altering his mode of attack in consequence of the seperation of the troops and do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 6th. charge are of opinion that Major Lee in evacuating the Fort immediately after it was taken acted in perfect conformity to the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The time the assault was made, and the apprehensions of being intercepted in his retreat fully justifies his conduct and the court do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 7th. charge are of opinion that perfect military order was preserved in the retreat of the troops in the rear where Major Lee commanded in person. That the enemy made

an attempt to intercept his retreat which he subverted by his activity and judgment, and do acquit him with honor.

The Court having considered the 8th. and last charge are of opinion that Major Lee's conduct was uniform and regular, supporting his military character with magnanimity and judgment and that he by no means acted derogatory to the Gentleman and the Soldier which characters he fills with honor to his country and the Army.

The Commander in Chief confirms the opinion of the Court. Major Lee is released from his arrest.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, September 12, 1779.

Parole Sullivan. Countersigns New Town, Titcomb.

The General Court Martial whereof Colonel Marshal is President is dissolved, and another General Court Martial of the line ordered to sit tomorrow morning, nine o'clock at the usual place, for the trial of all such persons as shall come before them whereof Colonel Putnam is appointed President.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Monday, September 13, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to appoint James Wilkinson Esqr,<sup>35</sup> Clothier General who is to be considered and respected accordingly.

The Sub or State and regimental Clothiers will pay a strict and pointed attention to the ordinance of the 23rd. of March for regulating the clothing department published in the General Orders of the 27th. of June last.

Lieutenant Daniel Shaw<sup>36</sup> and Lieutt. Thomas Pasteur<sup>37</sup> of the 1st. North-Carolina regiment are appointed the 1st. Quarter Master from the 1st. of June 78, and the 2nd. Adjutant from

35. Brevt. Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson. He resigned as Clothier General of the Continental Army in March, 1781; appointed brigadier general of the Pennsylvania Militia in 1782; lieutenant colonel commandant of the Second United States Infantry in October, 1791; brigadier general of the United States Army in March, 1792; major general in March, 1813; honorably discharged in June, 1815.

36. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; served to close of the war.

37. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; exchanged in December, 1780; served to close of the war.

the 26th. of June 1779. Also Lieutenant Thomas Evans<sup>38</sup> and Ensign Stephen Slade<sup>39</sup> of the 2nd. North-Carolina regiment are appointed the 1st., Adjutant from the 22nd. of July 1778, and the 2nd., Quarter Master from the 1st. of January 1778.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Tuesday, September 14, 1779.

Parole Savoy. Countersigns Mago, Munster.

The North Carolina brigade to be held in readiness to march on the shortest notice; The routine of fatigue, guards &c. to be continued as usual 'till further orders.

At a Brigade General Court Martial the 4th. instant Lieutenant Colonel Davidson President, Jeremiah Beaman of the 2nd. North Carolina regiment was tried 1st. "For repeated desertion" and secondly, "For speaking words tending to sedition prejudicial to good order and military discipline"



found guilty of a breach of the 1st. Article, 6th. Section, and 3rd. Article of the 2nd. Section of the Articles of War and sentenced (two thirds of the Court agreeing thereto) to suffer death.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence of the Court.

38. He served in the First North Carolina Regiment in January, 1781; promoted to captain in June, 1781; transferred to the Fourth North Carolina Regiment in February, 1782; served to close of the war.

39. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; served to close of the war.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House,

Thursday, September 16, 1779.

Parole—. Countersigns—.

The same number from the several brigades as settled in the last fatigue detail to go on at gun-firing in the morning, to be relieved at nine o'clock, which relief is to remain on duty 'till two in the afternoon; the third relief to work 'till twilight in the evening.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Saturday, September 18, 1779.

Parole Corunna. Countersigns Dover, Cuba.

The Commander in Chief in consideration of the penitence of the Criminal and the special intercession of his officers is induced to grant a pardon to Jeremiah Beaman of the 2nd. North Carolina regiment whose sentence was published in orders the 14th. instant.

The little attention paid to the resolve of Congress of the 4th. of September last, published in general orders of the 25th. and the number of accounts exhibited on certificates repugnant to that resolve and the order accompanying it

oblige the Commander in Chief to declare, that henceforth no Warrants shall be given for payment of any Accounts produced in consequence of that resolve, unless the officers applying have been detached by a special order from himself or commanding officer of a department; The mode of obtaining such order will be by a certificate from the Major General or Brigadier from whose division or brigade the officer is to be sent specifying the nature and necessity of the service to be perform'd.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, September 19, 1779.

Parole Delaware. Countersigns Elk, Fez.

The regimental Pay Masters are to bring in their Pay Rolls for the month of August to the Deputy Pay Master General for examination: The nine months men in the Massachusetts line who were mustered in August are to be entered from the time they were respectively received by the continental officer at Springfield and to draw pay accordingly.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Tuesday, September 21, 1779.

Parole Farmington. Countersigns Gosport, Hanover.

The General Court Martial whereof Colonel Putnam is President is dissolv'd and another ordered to sit tomorrow morning nine o'clock for the trial of all persons who shall come before them. Colonel Bradford to preside.

It being represented to the Commander in Chief that the time when the Massachusetts levies were received by Continental officers at Springfield cannot be yet ascertained; they are not to be included in the Muster or Pay Rolls for August.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Putnam was President, Colonel Richard Butler was tried upon the following charges:

1st. For endeavoring to excite the soldiers of Captn. Ashmead's company to mutiny, by ordering the non commissioned officers not to obey any orders of his (Captain Ashmead's).

2ndly. For treating Captain Ashmead in an unprecedented and unofficer-like manner, by refusing him liberty to wait on Genl. Wayne to complain of ill-treatment and seek redress and sending him under guard from the Light Infantry Camp to West Point after having received Colonel Stewart's orders to go to the Infantry and take the command of his (Captain Ashmead's) company.

The Court are of opinion that Colonel Butler is not guilty of the 1st. charge. They do acquit him of refusing Captn. Ashmead liberty to wait on General Wayne to complain of illtreatment and seek redress.

They are of opinion that Colonel Butler

was not justifiable in sending Captain Ashmead under guard from the Light-Infantry to West Point, being a breach of Article 5th. Section 18th. of the Articles of War and do sentence him to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the Corps of Light Infantry.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and directs it to be carried into execution; At the same time he thinks Colonel Butler's conduct blamable in not permitting Captain Ashmead to see General Wayne unless he would engage to comply with a condition which Colonel Butler had no right to annex; nor was there any need of such a condition as there were always proper means of enforcing discipline, if Captain Ashmead after applying to General Wayne had persisted in a refractory behaviour.

To prevent any misunderstanding, in future, the General directs that the nomination of all Captains and Subalterns to relieve others, if necessary, or fill vacancies in the Light Corps while it remains together, be reported to the Adjutant General and receive the approbation of the General before they be sent to take command: For this purpose the officers commanding regiments of Light Infantry will report to the Adjutant General the vacancies that happen, who will give notice that officers may be appointed from the line to fill them, to be nominated by the officers commanding the regiments from which they are taken.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, September 22, 1779.

Parole Germany. Countersigns Hopewell, India.

It having been represented by the Commissary General of Issues that the Artificers at the several Posts of the army are served with different rations; The following (upon the recommendation of the Quarter Master General) is to be henceforth issued to all Artificers. One pound and an half of bread or flour a pound and an half of beef or other provision of equal substance, one gill of rum.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Saturday, September 25, 1779.

Parole Lebanon. Countersigns Minisink, Naples.

A return of the number of men now in the several brigades who have been inlisted and joined since the 1st. of January last to be made at Orderly-time tomorrow.

The number of those who have engaged for the War and the New-Levies to be inserted in different columns.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, October 1, 1779.

Parole Frederick'sburgh. Countersigns Groton, Haddam.

A regiment from each of the Pennsylvania brigades is immediately to replace the North Carolina brigade on Constitution Island to be employed in carrying on the works 'till further orders.

General Putnam will take the direction of the Look out boats down the river to be employed as heretofore for the security

of this post and the different encampments.

The officers commanding regiments will be particularly attentive to the Chimnies in their respective regiments and will see that the funnels are raised so high as to secure the Marquees and Tents from damage either from fire or smoke.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colo. Bradford is President, 21st. ultimo, Captain Von Heer was tried.

1st. "For unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct in abusing David Parks, an Inhabitant of Pennsylvania and ordering said Parks's waggoner to be whipped.

2ndly. For defrauding the United States in converting two public horses to his own private property without proper authority" and acquitted of the charge of unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct in abusing David Parks an inhabitant of Pennsylvania.

The Court are of opinion that Captain Von Heer is guilty of ordering David Parks's Waggoner to be whipp'd, which conduct was unofficerlike and unjustifiable being a breach of Article 5th, Section 18th. of the rules and articles of war; They acquit him of the 2nd. charge and sentence him to be reprimanded in General orders.

The General approves the sentence. There does not appear to have been sufficient provocation for the treatment of said Parks, but he principally blames a want of circumspection in Captain Von Heer: An officer impressed with the delicacy of his own character should avoid putting

himself in a situation that exposes him to intrusion and insults; which often proceed from an ignorance of the rules of decorum and which lead to such disagreeable disputes and violences.

At the same Court, Benjamin Ballard, late Assistant Commissary of Issues to General Paterson's Brigade was tried for "Selling rum, flour, pork, hides, tallow and other Stores the property of the public without any orders or authority for so doing and contrary to the tenor of his bond and oath of office."

The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the charges exhibited against him being breaches of Article 1st. Section 12th. of the Articles of War and do sentence him to pay for (at the price they can now be purchased, to be fixed by the Commissary General of purchases and be paid to Mr. Fitch D. C. G. of Issues) 3 bbls. of flour, 8½ gallns. of rum 5½ Cwts. flour, 4 hides wt. 216 lbs., 45 lbs. tallow and 10 empty hhds. They are further of opinion that he pay to Mr. Fitch Depy. Comy. Genl. of Issues the several sums annexed to the following articles.

For 6 bbls flour 56 dollars; 1 Tierce and 3 bbls do. 122½ do.; Onions &c. 4 do.; 1 hhd. and 25 bbls flour 268 do.; 4 bbls pork 72. do.; ½ hhd. bread 4 do.; 1 Tierce rice ¼ do.; amounting to five hundred twenty six and ¾ dollars and

to make good to the Public the damage they have sustained by his selling the articles he is found guilty of, as before specified, that he forfeit all his pay, be dismissed from the service as Commissary; that he be taken into custody and detained 'till the damage is made good in the manner directed by the Court.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to be carried into execution.

Mr. Paterson Assistant Commissary of Hides was tried at the same Court for “Giving a Pass to a soldier in the Maryland line without authority.”

The Court are of opinion that he had no right to give the soldier a Pass, but from his candid confession of the fact and his promising not to be guilty of the like in future; the Court are of opinion that he should be released from his Arrest.

The General confirms the opinion of the Court.

Captain Lieutenant Varner<sup>38</sup> of the 1st. North Carolina regiment was also tried at the same Court.

1st. “For playing Cards repeatedly in camp contrary to general and brigade orders.

2ndly. For conniving at and encouraging the same practice among the soldiers to the great prejudice of good order and military discipline.

3rdly. For playing Cards in camp since his Arrest in contempt

38. Capt.-Lieut. James Verner.

of orders and

4thly. For breaking his Arrest.”

The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the charges exhibited against him except that part of the 1st. charge which mentions his playing Cards 'contrary to brigade orders.'

The 1st. and 3rd. charges being breaches of His Excellency the Commander in Chief's orders issued the 8th. of January 1778, the 2nd. a breach of Article 5th. Section 18th. and the 4th. a breach of Article 20th, Section 14th. of the Articles of War and they do sentence him to be cashiered.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentence of the Court and orders it to take place immediately.

The troops in future to be inspected between the 1st. and 5th of each month.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Saturday, October 2, 1779.

Parole Grantham. Countersigns Harlem, Italy.

The following are the Uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these States respectively as soon as the state of the public supplies will permit their being furnished accordingly, and in the mean time it is recommended to the Officers to endeavor to accommodate their Uniforms to this Standard, that when the men come to be supplied there may be a proper uniformity.

New Hampshire Blue faced with White Massachusetts Rhode Island. Buttons and Lining White Connecticut New York Blue faced with Buff New Jersey White Linings and Buttons Pennsylvania Delaware. Blue faced with Red Maryland Buttons and Linings White Virginia North Carolina Blue faced with Blue Button holes edged with narrow white lace or tape South Carolina Georgia Buttons and Linings White Artillery and Artillery Artificers Blue faced with Scarlet, Scarlet Lining, Yellow buttons, Yellow bound hats, Coats edged with narrow lace or tape and button holes bound with the same Light Dragoons The whole Blue faced with White buttons and linings

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, October 3, 1779.

Parole Havannah. Countersigns Jamestown, Kingston.

At a division Court Martial held at Ramapough Sept.



24th. 1779, Mr. Thornton Taylor, Conductor of Military Stores to General Woodford's brigade was tried. 1st. "For striking a soldier, and, 2ndly. For asserting and swearing to a Falsehood."

The Court having considered the charges the evidence and defence are of opinion that Mr. Taylor is guilty of the 1st. charge, being a breach of the 5th. Article of the 18th. Section of the Articles of War. They are further of opinion he is guilty of the 2nd. charge, being a breach of the 21st. Article of the 14th. Section of the Articles of War and sentence him to be discharged from the service.

The Commander in Chief utterly disapproves the sentence. The testimony brought to contradict the facts said to have been sworn to by Mr. Taylor before the Regimental Court Martial is negative and inconclusive, and his own deposition before the court ought to have been produced to ascertain what he really did swear; instead of which, testimony depending on the memory of Witnesses, and in which too they are not precise or uniform, is admitted. This is contrary to that rule of reason and justice which dictates that recourse shall always be had to the highest evidence of which the nature of any case is capable and more especially in charges of so serious and heinous a kind; to say nothing of the dangerous consequences which may arise from a practice of bringing Witnesses to trial for Perjury on slight and frivolous Grounds.

Mr. Taylor is released from his Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Monday, October 4, 1779.

Parole Jucatan. Countersigns Kildare, Lake George.

Lieutenant Jonathan Gibson<sup>78</sup> of the 5th. Maryland regiment is appointed Pay Master to the same from the 25th. of February last, and Lieutenants Benjamin Garnet<sup>79</sup> and James Gould<sup>80</sup> are appointed, the 1st, Adjutant from the 23rd, and the 2nd. Quarter Master from the 20th. of September last to said regiment.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Tuesday, October 5, 1779.

Parole Louis XVI. Countersigns Gerard, D'Estaing.

The Commander in Chief requests that the commanding officers of corps will immediately call upon their respective officers who are absent from camp and not employed on special commands or who have not obtained recent furloughs in the most pointed and peremptory terms to join their Corps without a moments delay. A period may arrive in this campaign, and perhaps it is very near at hand, when the absence of an officer, unless there are powerful reasons for it, may fix an indelible stigma upon him. This consideration, if motives of public duty are not sufficient of themselves ought to bring every one under the above description to

78. He was made captain in May, 1780; wounded at Camden, S. C., in August, 1780; transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; wounded at Eutaw Springs, S. C., in September, 1781, and died of wounds in 1782.

79. Lieut. Benjamin Garnett, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Third Continental Dragoons and served to November, 1782.

80. Of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Third Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and was killed at Eutaw Springs, S.C., in September, 1781.

their respective commands.

The General Court Martial whereof Colonel Bradford is President is dissolved and another ordered to sit tomorrow morning nine o'clock at the usual place whereof Colo. Starr is appointed President, for the trial of such persons as shall come before them.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, October 6, 1779.

Parole Vergennes. Countersigns Luzerne, Sartine.

All the non commissioned officers and privates in the brigades at and near this post who are Ship-Carpenters or acquainted with making tents, not already employed in the Q. M. Genl's. Department, are to be drafted and sent to the Q. M. Genl's. Markee tomorrow morning 8 o'clock where they will receive their orders.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, October 7, 1779.

Parole Mecklenburgh. Countersigns Nile, Oder.

### **ADVERTISEMENT**

A few tickets of the 3rd. Class of the United States Lottery<sup>96</sup> at the Pay-Office. Those who apply soon may be supplied.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, October 8, 1779.

Parole Norlingen. Countersigns Oleron, Padron.

96. Of 1777.

The fatigue parties which go on in the morning to take their breakfast with them; At twelve they are to be relieved by an equal number who are to remain on duty 'till twilight.

The North Carolina troops will resume their former position on the Island and the regiments of Pennsylvania rejoin their respective brigade.

Tomorrow the troops will begin to exercise in the following manner.

Two regiments by brigade will exercise daily from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and from three to half past four in the afternoon. For this purpose the duty is to be done regimen tally as far as possible.

Each regiment will form a battalion as complete as possible and absolutely not under the number of men fixed in the Ordinance.

Each Colonel will himself command his battalion and will perform the following exercise: 1st. The Manual Exercise. 2ndly. To wheel by Platoons from the right or left; to march the regiment in the ordinary step; to form it again on the same place which it has quitted. 3rdly. To advance in battalion in the ordinary step. 4thly. To retire in battalion in the same step.

5thly. To fire by Platoons, Division and Battalion standing. The Inspectors will assist in the Exercise and will see that nothing is done contrary to the principles established in the regulations.

The Honorable the Congress on the 25th. of September<sup>12</sup> were pleased to pass the following resolves, and His Excellency the President adds that, "The important business in which Congress have been engaged, has prevented an earlier attention to the brilliant action at Powles Hook."

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Major General Lord Stirling, for the judicious measures taken by him to forward the enterprize and to secure the retreat of the party.

Resolved. That the thanks of Congress be given to Major Lee, for the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed by him on the occasion; and that they approve the humanity shewn in circumstances prompting to severity, as honourable to the arms of the United States, and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the discipline, fortitude and spirit manifested by the officers and soldiers under the command of Major Lee, in the march, action and retreat; and while with singular satisfaction they acknowledge the merit of these gallant men, they feel an additional pleasure by considering them as part of an army, in which very many

12. Should be the 24th of September.

brave officers and soldiers have proved by their cheerful performance of every duty under every difficulty, that they ardently wish to give the truly glorious examples they now receive.

Resolved, That Congress justly esteem the military caution so happily combined with daring activity by Lieutenants McCallister and Rudolph in leading on the forlorn hope.

Resolved, That a medal of gold emblematical of this affair, be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury, and presented to Major Lee.

Resolved, That the brevet and the pay and subsistence of captain, be given to Lieutenant M'Callister and Lieutenant Rudolph respectively.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be put into the hands of Major Lee, to be by him distributed among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the detachment he commanded at the attack and surprise of Powles Hook in such manner as the Commander in Chief shall direct.

Resolved, That the pay and subsistence of captains be allowed to Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the officers who led on the forlorn hope in the late attack on Stoney Point, and also to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aide, to commence from the date of their respective commissions of brevets voted by Congress the 26 day of July last.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, October 9, 1779.

Parole Ommenburg. Countersigns Pemberton, Quebec.

The General flatters himself that every officer from a consciousness of it's being his duty and a laudable desire of becoming well acquainted with the new system of regulations, has paid all that care and attention to the study of them which the importance of the case requires, but lest there should be any who (by absence or other causes) have not had opportunity of perfecting themselves therein, he earnestly recommends to them the closest application. They will not only consider the awkwardness of a situation which betrays ignorance of essential duty, but the fatal consequences which may result from it in a critical moment.

The Inspector General and his Assistants will have it in charge shortly to go into a full examination and inquiry into these matters.

The board of Field Officers appointed by the orders of the 10th. of September to ascertain the relative rank of Captains Cleft<sup>39</sup> and Titus Watson of the Connecticut line previous to the promotion of the former to a Majority and to inquire into the principles upon which the promotion was made, have made the following report.

“The Board having considered the respective claims of Major

39. Capt. Wills Clift. He ranked as major from May, 1778.

Cleft and Captain Watson, previous to his (Major Clefts promotion to a Majority) and having also considered their evidences and papers are unanimously of opinion that Major Cleft was intitled to take rank and command of Captn. Watson previous to his (Major Cleft's) promotion and that the only principle which induced his promotion was that of his being an elder Captain than Captain Watson.”

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, October 10, 1779.

Parole Raritan. Countersigns Salem, Torbay.

It was with surprise and concern that the General during the hours of exercise yesterday saw a number of men in their respective encampments. It was his expectation that all men off duty should be manoeuvred at the hours appointed. The want of shoes or other articles of clothing cannot be urged in excuse for their not being under arms because they were employed at games of exercise much more violent; He earnestly exhorts officers to attend closely to their duty and by their diligence and example prevent the nonattendance of their men.

At a division General Court Martial the 23rd. of August last held by order of Major General St. Clair, Colo. Craige,<sup>41</sup> President, Lieutenant Philip Gibbons of the 6th Pennsylvania

41. Col. Thomas Craig, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in January, 1783.

regiment was tried for, "Repeated disobedience of orders, absenting himself eleven months from the regiment without leave and embezzling public money."

The Court are of opinion he is guilty of the two first charges exhibited against him, being breaches of Article 5th. Section 2nd. and Article 2nd. Section 13th. of the Articles of War.

The Court are further of opinion that Lieutt. Gibbons (having drawn four thousand, nine hundred five dollars and one third for the recruiting service and producing vouchers for no more than twenty four hundred and eighty dollars expended for that purpose) is guilty of the third and last charge being a breach of Article 4th. Section 12th. of the Articles of War.

They therefore sentence him to be cashiered and sent under guard to the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

At the General Court Martial of the line whereof Col. Bradford was President, Ensign Patrick Donolly<sup>42</sup> of the 7th. Maryland regiment was tried for "Unofficerlike behaviour in ordering returns to be made in the regiment of the men's names whose times expire previous to the 1st. of May next

without the authority of any of his commanding officers,” found guilty of unofficerlike behaviour in ordering returns to be made, being a breach of Article 5th. Section 18th. of the Articles of War and sentenced to be reprimanded by the commanding officer of the brigade to which he belongs.

42. Retired in January, 1781.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing sentences and orders them to be carried into execution.

At the same Court, Doctor O'Neil<sup>43</sup> of the 10th. Pennsylvania regiment was tried upon the following charges: 1st. “Neglect of duty and cruel treatment to the sick of the regiment insomuch that they were afraid to apply to him when really sick. 2nd. Embezzling the hospital Stores and appropriating them to his own private use. 3rd. Giving in an unjust forage account and drawing money for the same. 4th. Refusing to discharge the expences of his horse at Millstone when at quarters and for ungentlemanlike behavior to his Mate by making him pay an equal expence for the state stores and afterward carrying and selling the greatest part of the said stores in the country and at the same time locking up the remainder and depriving him of the use of them during his absence for the space of a week and upwards.”

The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of neglect of duty in several instances.

They are also of opinion that he has cruelly treated many of the sick of the regiment in such a manner that there were grounds for many being afraid to apply to him when

43. Francis O'Neal (O'Neil). He was surgeon in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

sick being breaches of Article 5th. Section 18th of the Articles of War.

They are of opinion that he is guilty of the 2nd. charge, being a breach of the aforesaid Article.

They are of opinion that the 3rd. charge is unsupported and do acquit him of it. They are of opinion



that part of the 4th. charge, “refusing to discharge the expences of his horse at Millstone when at quarters” is not properly supported, and if it was they consider it not criminal in a military light.

They are of opinion that he is guilty of ungentlemanlike behaviour in selling in the Country some Coffee and Tea drawn from the State Store, for which his Mate paid an equal expence and also guilty of locking up the remainder of the State Stores and depriving his Mate of the use of them during his absence which was upwards of a week, being a breach of the aforesaid Article, and they do sentence him to be dismissed from the service.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to take place immediately.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Monday, October 11, 1779.

Parole Saratoga. Countersigns Tadmor, Ulster.

John McDonald of Colonel James Livingston's regiment<sup>59</sup> was tried on the 9th. instant at the General Court Martial whereof

59. The First Canadian Regiment.

Colonel Starr is President, for “Desertion” found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes well laid on upon his bare back.”

The General confirms the sentence and orders it to be put in execution tomorrow morning at guard mounting.

## **AFTER ORDERS**

At the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Starr is President, Major McCormic was tried on the 7th. instant, for “Wantonly illtreating and abusing sundry inhabitants in their own houses on the night of the 19th. of September and wounding a child of the Widow Garrison's with a sword.”

The Court having considered the nature of the charge exhibited against Major McCormic with the evidence offered in sup port thereof and his defence with the evidence offered in his behalf, do judge that he is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him and do think that he acted as a judicious and good officer.

The Commander in Chief confirms the opinion of the Court. Major McCormic is released from Arrest.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Tuesday, October 12, 1779.

Parole Tartary. Countersigns Uxbridge, Woodbridge.

Such officers of the line whose duty it is to act on foot in time of an engagement and who are not already provided

with Espontoons are to use their utmost exertions to get them, and it is expected from commanding officers of Corps that they will use every means in their power to complete them with bayonets; In a word, they will take care that their corps are in the most perfect order for actual service.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Thursday, October 14, 1779.

Parole Wabash. Countersigns Yarmouth, Yell.

As many soldiers who have lately joined the Army have not been sufficiently taught the first principles of the exercise; The troops will every afternoon exercise in detail and the officers must take particular care in instructing their men; The exercise by battalions to continue every morning as before.

Such officers as are not furnished with Esponoons are to apply immediately through the Brigade Quarter Masters to the Quarter Master General for a supply.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, October 17, 1779.

Parole Francis. Countersigns Colburn, Adams.

The Commander in Chief has now the pleasure to congratulate the Army on the complete and full success of Major General Sullivan and the troops under his command against the Senecas and other tribes of the six Nations: As a just and necessary punishment for their wanton depredations, their unparallel'd and innumerable Cruelties, their deafness to all remonstrance and intreaty, and their perseverance in the most horrid acts of barbarism, forty of their towns have been reduced to ashes, some of them large and commodious, that of the Chenissee alone containing 128 houses. Their crops of corn have been intirely destroyed which by estimation it is said would have produced 160,000 bushels, besides large quantities of vegetables of various kinds. Their whole Country has been over-run and laid waste and they themselves compelled to place their own security in a precipitate flight to the british fortress at Niagara; and the whole of this has been done with a loss of less than 40 men on our part, including the

killed, wounded and captured and those that died natural deaths.

The troops employed in this expedition, both officers and men, throughout the whole of it and in the actions they had with the enemy manifested a patience perseverance and valor that do them the highest honor. In the course of it, when there still remained a large extent of the enemies country to

be penetrated, it became necessary to lessen the issues of provision to half the usual allowance; in this the troops acquiesced with the most general and cheerful concurrence, being fully determined to surmount every obstacle and to prosecute the enterprise to a complete and successful issue.

Major General Sullivan for his great perseverance and activity, for his order of march and attack and the whole of his dispositions, the Brigadiers and Officers of all ranks, and the whole of the soldiery engaged in the expedition, merit and have the Commander in Chief's warmest acknowledgments for their important services upon this occasion.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colo. Starr is President the 12th. instant, Joseph Mack of the New-Hampshire troops was tried for bayoneting two soldiers belonging to the North Carolina troops and acquitted of the charge, as the Court is of opinion that he did his duty as a soldier.

At the same Court Job Scribner a Con

ductor of Waggon was tried for "Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders by which the public have suffered very considerable", found guilty of the charge exhibited against him and sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, and to pay 250 dollars to Col. Udney Hay, D. Q. M General, being the half of the damages appraised to be done to Cornelius Seabring, to be applied towards discharging said damages.

The Commander in Chief confirms the foregoing acquittal and sentences.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Monday, October 18, 1779.

Parole Sullivan. Countersigns Success, Seneca.

The Commander in Chief is happy in the opportunity of congratulating the Army on our further successes.

By advices just received, Colonel Brodhead with the Continental troops under his command and a body of Militia and Volunteers has penetrated about one hundred and eighty miles into the Indian Country lying on the Allegany River, burnt 10 of the Muncy and Seneca towns in that quarter containing 165 houses, destroyed all their fields of corn, computed to comprehend 500 acres besides large quantities of vegetables, obliging the savages to flee before him with the greatest precipitation and to leave

behind them many skins and other Articles of value. The only opposition the savages ventured to give our troops on this occasion was near Cuscushing. About 40 of their Warriors on their way to commit barbarities on our frontier settlers were met here by Lieutt. Hardin of the 8th. Pennsylvania regiment at the head of one of our advanced parties composed of 23 men, of which 8 were of our friends of the Delaware Nation, who immediately attacked the savages and put them to the route with the loss of five killed on the spot, and of all their Canoes, blankets, shirts and provisions of which as is usual for them when going into action, they had divested themselves, and also of several arms. Two of our men and one of our Delaware friends were very slightly wounded in the action which was the only damage we sustained in the whole enterprise.

The Activity, Perseverance and Firmness which marked the conduct of Colonel Brodhead and that of all the officers and men of every description in the expedition do them great honor, and their services fully intitle them to the thanks and to this testimonial of the General's acknowledgments.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

Captain Seldon<sup>11</sup> of the Light Infantry being recovered of the wound he received in the assault of Stony Point and having expressed his wishes to join the Light Infantry again; it is the Commander in Chief's pleasure that he resume his command in that corps and Captain Perkins<sup>12</sup> who was appoint

11. Capt. Ezra Selden, of the First Connecticut Regiment. He was transferred to the Fourth Connecticut Regiment in January, 1781; transferred to the Third Connecticut Regiment in January, 1783; served to June, 1783.

12. Capt. Ebenezer Perkins, of the First Connecticut Regiment. He resigned in July, 1780.

ed to act on account of Captain Seldon's indisposition will rejoin his own regiment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, October 20, 1779.

Parole Mercer. Countersigns Nash, Boyd.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to accept the following report of a Court of enquiry whereof Brigr. Genl. Glover was President appointed to examine into sundry charges exhibited against Colonel Greateon by the non commissioned officers and soldiers of his regiment, who were unanimously of opinion that the charges exhibited against Colonel Greateon are groundless and malicious and not supported in any point, and that he has conducted the affairs of his regiment with honor and strict justice to his men.<sup>38</sup>

James King (alias James McMullen) of the 3rd. Maryland regiment, was tried the 15th. instant at the General Court Martial whereof Colonel Starr is President, for "Repeated desertions," found guilty and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes well laid on his naked back, and that one hundred and twenty dollars be stoped out of his

38. Washington wrote to Maj. Gen. Robert Howe (October 22): "The approbation of the Court of enquiry on Col: Greateon has been in General orders, and transmitted by the Adjutant general to Genl Heath." This letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

wages and refunded to the 9th. Pennsylvania regiment being the bounty he received from the same at the time of his inlisting.

The General confirms the sentence and orders it to be put in execution tomorrow so far as it regards the stripes, at the head of the regiment to which he belongs, and that the stopages be made agreeable to the sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, October 21, 1779.

Parole Thomas. Countersigns Worster, Warren.

The Honorable the Congress on the 14th. instant have been pleased to pass an act, of which the following is an extract

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given<sup>16</sup> to Major General Sullivan, and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for effectually executing an important expedition against such of the Indian nations as, encouraged by the councils and conducted by the officers of his Britannic majesty, had perfidiously waged an unprovoked and cruel war against these United States, laid waste many of their defenceless towns, and with savage barbarity slaughtered the inhabitants thereof.

16. The General Orders omitted, at this point, the following “to his Excellency General Washington, for directing and.”

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moores House, Sunday, October 24, 1779.

Parole Bermuda. Countersigns Bergen, Berne. Lieutenant Colonel Williams<sup>25</sup> is appointed to superintend the hospital in Albany. He will apply at the Orderly Office for instructions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, October 27, 1779.

Parole Perkioming. Countersigns Otsago, Norwalk.

The General Court Martial whereof Col. Starr is President is dissolved, and another ordered to sit tomorrow morning nine o'clock at the same place to try such persons as shall come before them.

Colonel Chambers<sup>62</sup> will preside. The Maryland and Pennsylvania lines and the Garrison

25. Lieut. Col. William Williams, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment.

62. Col. James Chambers, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

each give a Lieutenant Colonel or Major and three Captains for members.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, October 29, 1779.

Parole Cocknawaga. Countersigns Croten, Darby.

General Heath is to take the direction of the Guard Boats; they are to be maned from the Left Wing; General Putnam is desired to order them down to Peek's Kill.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, October 31, 1779.



Parole Vandalia. Countersigns Ticonderoga, Susquehannah.

Every regiment that has more Marquees, Horseman's or soldier's tents than the proportion directed in the General order of the 27th. of May last must immediately deliver them over to the Brigade Quarter Masters who are to forward them to Colo. Hay at Fish Kill Landing.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Monday, November 1, 1779.

Parole Ridge field. Countersigns Potomack, Oswego.

For the future when men are sent from the Light Infantry to the regiments to which they belong, on account of sickness, or other causes, they are to carry their arms and accoutrements with them.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, November 3, 1779.

Parole Frybourg. Countersigns Savoy, Tunbridge.

At the General Court Martial whereof Colo. Starr was President, Moses Carson formerly a Captain in the Continental Army was tried for "Deserting to the enemy and carrying off a number of men with him in the year 1777." found guilty of the 1st. part of the charge and sentenced to be drummed thro' the army, in the vicinity of West-Point, with a halter round his neck and a label pinned on his breast and back setting forth as follows:

"Moses Carson<sup>33</sup> late a Captain in the American Army this I suffer for deserting to the enemy of the United States of North America" and that he be confined during

33. Carson was a captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

the present war between Great Britain and America. The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to be carried into execution. He is to be drumed thro' camp tomorrow morning at guard mounting.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, November 4, 1779

Parole Nassau. Countersigns Tyrol, Pomfret.

The works at Fort Arnold and redoubts No. 2 and No. 5 to be carried on again. The superintending officers are desired to attend the works as heretofore.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, November 5, 1779.

Parole Burgundy. Countersigns Buford, Brest.

Major Scott<sup>49</sup> of the New Hampshire line is appointed Brigade Major to General Poor's Brigade and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, November 6, 1779.

Parole Appenzel. Countersigns Sydney, Zug.

The State or Sub Cloathiers are to make immediate and the most exact returns to the Cloathier General of all the cloathing in their hands which may have been procured by their States, at continental expence, and they will also

49. Maj. William Scott, of the First New Hampshire Regiment. He had been wounded at Stillwater, N. Y., in September, 1777, and retired in January, 1781.

report to him what expectations they have of farther supplies both as to quantity and quality, and the time.

If there are any states who have not appointed Sub or State Cloathiers, or the Cloathiers appointed have not joined the army or are absent, the commanding officers of the lines of the States under any of those descriptions are each to appoint a proper and fit officer, who is to be immediately reported to the Adjutant General to act as a Sub Cloathier, pro tempore.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, November 7, 1779.

Parole Coventry. Countersigns Hampden, Ury.

Ensign Hezekiah Ford<sup>73</sup> of the 2nd. Maryland regiment is appointed Adjutant to the same from the 10th. of June last.

The officers and privates composing the rifle corps under the command of Major Parr, are all to join their respective regiments. The Major will see that all the rifles and their proper bullet moulds &c., are collected and numbered to prevent their being mixed or seperated, and have them then delivered to the Commissary of Military Stores and take his receipt for the same. The Commissary is to cause the rifles &c. to be carefully boxed up and is not to deliver any of them without an order from the Commander in Chief. Muskets are to be drawn for the men in lieu

73. A lieutenant who was transferred to the First Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and served to April, 1783.

of the rifles. The General cannot dissolve this corps without offering his particular thanks to the officers and soldiers remaining in it for their long, faithful and important services.

At a Division General Court Martial whereof Colonel Vose was President the 12th. of October last, Lieutenant William Crossman of the 15th. Massachusetts regiment was tried for "Being frequently absent from camp without leave of the commanding officer of the regiment and being very inattentive to the company of which he had the command, but in particular for disregarding the general orders of the 20th and 25th. of August in absenting himself from camp two nights and part of two days between the 5th. and 9th. of October last, while the troops were under marching orders, and when general orders were particular for officers to be very attentive to their several commands."

The Court acquit Lieutenant Crossman of inattention to his company but are of opinion that he is guilty of being frequently absent from camp without leave of the commanding officer of the regiment, and also that he is guilty of disregarding the general orders of the 20th. and 25th. of August in absenting himself from camp two nights and part of two days between the 5th. and 9th. of October while the troops were under marching orders being a breach of the second article, 13th. section, and of the 5th. Article, 18th. section of the Articles of war and do therefore sentence Lieutt. Crossman to be

dismissed the service of the United States; but in consideration of Lieutenant Crossman's having continued long in the service of his country and his being cut off from receiving any benefit of a resolve of the State of Massachusetts Bay in which the depreciation of the currency is engaged to be made good to their troops, the Court do therefore earnestly recommend Lieutenant Crossman to be restored.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to take place, and is sorry that he cannot think the reasons urged by the court sufficient to justify him in restoring Lieutenant Crossman to his rank.

At a division General Court Martial whereof Lieutt. Colonel White was President the 30th. ultimo, Josiah Edwards, James Robinson and John Ward of the Cavalry were tried for "Theft and desertion" found guilty and unanimously sentenced to suffer Death but from the characters of James Robinson and John Ward given by Captn. Edgar under whose command they have ever been since in the regiment, the Court unanimously recommend the said James Robinson and John Ward to the General for mercy.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentence of the Court but in consideration of the unanimous recommendation of the court, pardons Robinson and Ward and directs the execution of Edwards on friday the 12th. instant at such place as Majr. General Heath shall direct.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, November 11, 1779.

Parole Dungarvan. Countersigns Ebro, Eccleston.

The Commissary General having represented the difficulty of keeping up his supplies of flour, owing to the uncommon droughth which has stopped most of the Mills. The Commander in Chief is under the necessity on that account of reducing the ration of that article, 'till further orders, to three quarters of a pound pr day; the deficiency to be made up in meat and roots.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, November 13, 1779.

Parole Flanders. Countersigns Florence, Florida.

The Commissaries to issue the following quantities of meat or vegetables in lieu of the reduced ration of flour:

For every 100 lbs. of flour, reduced from the issues, 75 lbs. beef, or 50 lbs pork; or if received in vegetables, 2½ bushels pease; or 2½ bushels beans; or 8 bushels potatoes; or 12 bushels turnips; and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, November 14, 1779.

Parole Friburgh. Countersigns Galilee, Galway.

The 7th. regiment of Massachusetts Bay (late Aldens) is to join the 3rd. brigade of that State, commanded by Brigadier General Paterson, and the 12th. regiment now in the 3rd. brigade is to join the 1st, but not to remove 'till relieved by the 7th.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Monday, November 15, 1779.

Parole Hampshire. Countersigns Japan, Jago.

The regimental Pay Masters will bring in the Abstracts and Pay Rolls for September and October to the

Deputy Pay Master General for examination. The nine months men in the Massachusetts line to have their pay made up in the October rolls, which is to commence from the time of their joining at Springfield.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Wednesday, November 17, 1779.

Parole Pulaski. Countersigns Poland, Purysburgh.

Lieutenant Smith<sup>29</sup> of the Pennsylvania Line; Ensign Denny<sup>30</sup> of the Maryland line, and Captt. Lieutt. Steward<sup>31</sup> of the North Carolina line are appointed Sub or State Cloathiers p. t. to their respective troops.

The Brigades of North Carolina, Maryland, and Pennsylvania are to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hours warning: All the men belonging to those brigades, now with the Artificers or on detachment (except those with the Light Infantry) are to join their respective regiments immediately.

The Sub Cloathiers of the respective States or those appointed to act pro temp., are to call at the Cloathier General's store at New Burgh tomorrow to receive their proportions

29. Lieut. Peter Smith, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He was transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

30. Ensign and Paymaster Robert Denny, of the Seventh Maryland Regiment. He was appointed lieutenant in January, 1780; transferred to the Fifth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; retired in January, 1783.

31. Capt.-Lieut. Charles Stewart, of the Second North Carolina Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; captain in May, 1781; killed at Eutaw Springs, S.C., in September, 1781.

of blankets; If the blankets differ in quality, the Cloathier General is to regard this circumstance, giving to each State of the best and worst in due proportion:

The Sub or State Cloathiers or persons appointed to act as such, pro temp., are to report to the Brigadiers or Colonels commanding the troops of their States, the number and kind of blankets they draw, who are requested to have them delivered in the justest proportion to the wants of the several regiments in their line. Soldiers who were inlisted for the war, or three years, are only intitled to

blankets. In making the distribution, regard must be had to the length of time which the soldiers have to serve, it being but just that those engaged for the war, or for a considerable time to come should have the preference.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, November 18, 1779.

Parole White. Countersigns Parker, Laurens.

The North Carolina brigade to march immediately by the route assigned them.

The 12th. Massachusett' s regiment to march to Fish-Kill. The commanding officer will apply to Colonel Hay for quarters.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, November 19, 1779.

Parole North Carolina. Countersigns Newburn, Nantz.

The baggage of the Pennsylvania division to be embarked tomorrow morning as early as possible, on account of the tide and sent to New Windsor, from thence it is to proceed to Morristown by the route pointed out by the Qt. Mr. General.

The troops of the Pennsylvania division to march tomorrow morning as soon as their baggage is embarked.

Major General St. Clair will be furnished with a route.

Upon the arrival of the troops destined to quarter in Jersey, at the ground upon which they are to hut, the space allotted for each brigade will be pointed out by the Quarter Master General who will furnish a plan of the intended dimensions of the soldiers huts; in the construction of which it is



expected, that a minute attention will be paid to the plan. As conveniency, health, and every good consequence will result from a perfect uniformity in the camp, the Commander in Chief takes this previous opportunity of assuring, that any hut not exactly conformable to the plan, or the least out of line, shall be pulled down and built again agreeable to the model and in it's proper place. The commanding officers of brigades will pay a strict attention to this order.

#### AFTER ORDERS

At a Brigade General Court Martial whereof Lieutt. Colo. Harney was President, held at Constitution Island the 18th. instant, Wiley Borough and Peter Burges of the 1st North Carolina regiment were tried for "Assaulting the house of Mr. Uriah McKeel, firing several shots through it wounding Thomas Brown and robbing him, likewise plundering the house of several articles of wearing apparel, fowls, butter, cheese &c.", also Reason Rickets and William Mullen for "Being accessory to the same robbery and for perjury."

The Court are of opinion that they are guilty of the charges exhibited against them and sentence Wiley Borough to receive one hundred lashes only, on account of his candid confession; They do also sentence Peter Burges, William Mullen, and Reason Rickets (two thirds of the Court agreeing thereto) to suffer death.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentences, but on the recommendation of the Court is pleas'd to pardon Burges and Mullen and orders Rickets to be executed tomorrow at such place as Colo. Clark shall direct and Borough to receive his stripes at the same time and place.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, November 20, 1779.

Parole New Jersey. Countersigns Norfolk, Nile.

The baggage of the Maryland line to be embarked tomorrow morning as early as possible and sent to New Windsor, from thence to proceed to Morristown by the route pointed out by the Quarter

Master General. The Maryland troops to march immediately after their baggage is embarked by the route assigned them.

In the distribution of all the cloathing lately issued and shortly to be issued, the Light Infantry companies of the respective regiments are to be attended to, as they are included in the proportion of blankets, uniforms and other species (shoes excepted) delivered to the sub cloathiers; of this sub and regimental Cloathiers are to take particular notice.

The Sub Cloathiers are to make report of the quantities of the several articles drawn, to the brigadiers or officers commanding the brigades of their respective States, who are to give order that in the distribution regard shall be had to the length of service of the troops, it being but just that those who have longest to serve should have the preference.

The officers of the Massachusetts line are to take their ranks in the several regiments to which they are appointed by the arrangement of the 31st. of July and agreeable to which their Commissions are issued.

At a General Court Martial of the line whereof Colo. Chambers is President, Octr. 29th. Lieutenant McMichael<sup>49</sup>

49. Lieut. James McMichael, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was transferred to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781, and to the First Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1783; served to June, 1783.

of the 7th. Pennsylvania regiment was tried upon the following charges: 1st. "Disobedience of orders. 2nd. Frequent neglects of duty. 3rd. Releasing a Prisoner out of the Quarter Guard confined by the commanding officer without his (the commanding officer's) leave. 4th. Unofficerlike behavior in saying he did but little duty in the regiment, and that he would do no kind of duty in the regiment that was in his power to avoid, during Majr. Moore's<sup>50</sup> command."

The Court acquit Lieutenant McMichael of the 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. charges exhibited against him; but they are of opinion that the 4th. charge is supported and that Lt. McMichael made use of expressions improper and unbecoming an officer being a breach of article 5th. section 18th. of the rules and articles of war and do sentence him to be reprimanded in the orders of the division he belongs to, by the commanding officer of the same.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and directs it to be carried into execution, after which Lieutt. McMichael is to be released from his arrest; At the same time the General cannot but express his own disapprobation of Lieutenant McMichael's conduct, it ap

50. Maj. James(?) Moore, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment.

pearing in the course of the proceedings against him to have been exceptionable in many respects.

At the same Court, Captain John Summers<sup>51</sup> and Lieutenant James Craven of the 1st. North Carolina regiment were tried,

1st. For entering into the tent of Lieutt. Richard Dickason<sup>52</sup> whilst he was in bed between nine and ten o'clock in the night of the 22nd. of October, in a riotous and seditious manner, disarming and striking him and behaving to the said Lieutenant Dickason in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the characters of officers and gentlemen. 2ndly. For behaving in camp in a disorderly manner, tending to promote riot and sedition to the great prejudice of good order and military discipline. 3rdly. For playing cards in camp in contempt of His Excellency General Washington's orders, and 4thly. For opposing Lieutenant Dickason in his attempts to suppress the same practice among the soldiers.

The Court are of opinion, as to the 1st. charge against Captn. Summers that he entered into the tent of Lieutt. Richd. Dickason with Lieutenant Craven between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock the night aforesaid while he was in bed, struck and disarmed him and behaved to him in an improper manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, tho'

51. Capt. John Summers, of the First North Carolina Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Williamson's plantation in South Carolina in July, 1780, and retired in January, 1783.

52. Lieut. Richard Dickenson, of the First North Carolina Regiment.

not scandalous and infamous, being a breach of article 5th. section 18th. of the rules and articles of war. They are of opinion he is guilty of the 2nd. charge exhibited against him being a breach of the same article. They are also of opinion that he is guilty of playing cards contrary to His Excellency General Washington's orders of the 8th. of January 1778. They do acquit him of the charge of opposing Lieutenant Dickason in his attempts to suppress card playing among the soldiers.

They do sentence Captain John Summers to be severely reprimanded in General orders.

The conduct of Captain Summers appears to the Commander in Chief from the evidence and the whole course of the proceedings in the several matters found against him to have been culpable to a very high degree and in such manner possibly as might have justified a more rigorous sentence without the imputation of too great severity; He is released from arrest.

The Court are of opinion that Lieutenant James Craven, entered with Captain John Summers into the Tent of Lieutt. Richard Dickason whilst in bed; that he was guilty of disarming and striking him and behaving to the said Dickason in a scandalous and infamous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, be

ing a breach of article 21st, section 14th. of the articles of war;

They do adjudge him guilty of the 2nd. charge exhibited against him, being a breach of Article 5th., section 18th. of the articles of war.

They are of opinion that he is guilty of playing cards contrary to His Excellency's orders of the aforesaid date: They do acquit him of opposing Lieutt. Dickason in his attempts to suppress the same practice among the soldiers.

The Court do sentence Lieutt. James Craven to be discharged from the service.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to take place immediately.

Lieutenant Peter Bacoat<sup>53</sup> was likewise tried at the same Court for, “Entering the tent of Lieutenant Richard Dickason on the night of the 22nd. of October with an Axx in his hand, insulting him with abusive language and threatning him; and behaving to said Lieutenant Dickason in a scandalous and infamous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman. 2nd. For persisting to threaten the said Dickason in such a manner that a guard was rendered necessary for his personal safety. 3rdly For encouraging riot and sedition in camp to the great prejudice of good order and military discipline.

53. Lieut. Peter Bacot (Bacoat), of the First North Carolina Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Charleston, S.C., in May, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; appointed captain in September, 1781; served to close of the war.

4th. For playing cards in camp in contempt of His Excellency General Washington's orders, and, 5thly For opposing Lieutenant Dickason in his attempts to suppress the same practice among the soldiers.”

The Court are of opinion that Lieutenant Bacoat is not guilty of the 1st. 2nd. 3rd. and 5th. charges; They are also of opinion, that they are malicious and vexatious, but they are of opinion that he is guilty of the 4th. charge exhibited against him and do sentence him to be reprimanded in general orders.

Lieutenant Bacoat has merited the displeasure of the Commander in Chief. An implicit obedience to orders is one of the first characteristics of a good soldier; He has violated one de signed to prevent a most pernicious practice.

Lieutt. Bacoat is released from his Arrest.

At the same Court Captn. Kirkpatrick<sup>54</sup> of the 4th. Virginia regiment was tried for, "Stealing a bridle and detaining in his possession a stray horse without advertising him."

The Court are of opinion that Captn. Kirkpatrick is not guilty of either of the charges exhibited.

The Commander in Chief confirms the opinion of the Court. Captn. Kirkpatrick is released from his arrest.

At the same Court on the 1st. instant, Lieutt. Dickason

54. Capt. Abraham Kirkpatrick. He was transferred to the First Virginia Regiment in February, 1781, and served to the close of the war.

was tried for "Behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman: 1st. For clandestinely searching an officer's book of accounts and afterwards publishing part of the contents before a public company of officers. 2nd. For appearing before Brigadier General McIntosh (while at Valley Forge) and taking an oath of allegiance in character of a 1st. Lieutenant (when at that time he knew himself to be only a 2nd. Lieutenant) and obtaining a certificate as such. 3rdly. For behaving in an unwarrantable manner on the 22nd. of October in ordering soldiers belonging to the regiment under arms (as he said) for his own personal security, when at that time he was indulged with a Sentinel from one of the camp guards for that purpose. 4thly. For refusing to give his evidence when called on by a brigade Court Martial. 5thly. For engaging to mend a soldiers watch for which he was to receive a reward. 6thly. For deviating from the truth when giving evidence on the trial of Captn. Summers and Lieutts. Craven and Bacoat. 7thly. For interrogating an officer's waiter, respecting his private conduct."

The Court do acquit him of the 1st. 2nd, 3rd, and 6th. charges exhibited against him. They are of opinion that the 4th. is not cognizable by them, because if true he ought to have been instantly punished by the brigade Court Martial.

They are further of opinion that he is guilty of the 5th and 7th. charges, being breaches of article 14th. section 21St. of the articles of war and sentence him to be dismissed the service.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders it to take place. He however does it, not without some degree of reluctance.

#### AFTER ORDERS

The embarkation of the baggage and march of the Maryland troops is suspended 'till further orders.

#### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Sunday, November 21, 1779.

Parole Marblehead. Countersigns Mexico, Manchester.

The commanding officers of corps in the four Massachusetts brigades are desired to draught all the Masons in their respective regiments and send them to Col. Kosciuszko immediately, for the purpose of completing the barracks as expeditiously as possible.

#### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Monday, November 22, 1779.

Parole Oneida. Countersigns Peaks Kill, Rochester.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolve

In Congress 12th. of November, 1779.

Resolved, That regimental pay masters, not being of the rank of captains, quarter masters and adjutants, be intitled to receive the same subsistence money as is allowed to captains by the act of Congress of the 18th of August last; this subsistence to commence on that day.

#### AFTER ORDERS

Major Cochran<sup>84</sup> of the New York troops is appointed to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Williams<sup>85</sup> superintending the hospital at Albany.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Tuesday, November 23, 1779.

Parole Salisbury. Countersigns Turin, Tudor.

The General Court Martial whereof Colonel Chambers is President is dissolved.

The evening gun is to be discontinued.

The three years and nine month's men who have engaged to serve in other regiments during the War are immediately to be transfered to the regiments in which they have so reinlisted; Those who have inlisted before the 1st. instant, and have not yet been transfered, their transferences are to be dated of that day; In future they are to be transfered immediately on inlisting

84. Maj. Robert Cochran, of the Third New York Regiment. He was appointed lieutenant colonel in the Second New York Regiment in March, 1780, and served to the close of the war.

85. Lieut. Col. William Williams, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He resigned in April, 1780. for the war.

#### GENERAL ORDERS



Head Quarters, Moore's House, Thursday, November 25, 1779.

Parole Grafton. Countersigns Gadsden, Gibraltar.

The baggage of the Maryland line to be embark'd very early tomorrow morning and sent to New Windsor. The troops to march immediately after their baggage is embark'd, by the route assigned them.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Moore's House, Saturday, November 27, 1779.

Parole Landaft. Countersigns Lexington, Leeds.

The Honorable the Congress has been pleased to pass the following proclamation.

Whereas it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our fore-fathers to this

western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us, their children, from deep distress to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty princes in our deliverance; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labors of the husbandmen, and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our ally; been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce, and given success to those who sought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory: therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several states, to appoint Thursday, the 9th of December next, to be a day of public and solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for his mercies, and of prayer for the continuance of his favor and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness, and success; that he would go forth with our hosts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance; that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take

into his holy protection our illustrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signally great, as the father of his people and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciously be pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon our sins and receive us into his favor, and finally, that he would establish the independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.<sup>33</sup>

A strict observance to be paid by the Army to this proclamation and the Chaplains are to prepare and deliver discourses suitable to it.<sup>34</sup>

33. In the General Orders this resolve was condensed by sundry omissions.

34. The Varick Transcripts of Washington's General Orders in the Library of Congress has the following note at this point: "The Army marching by Divisions and Brigades into Winter Quarters."

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, December 3, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

All regimental officers to hut with their respective regiments. The regimental and brigade staff are also to be with their respective Corps; and the brigadiers if they do not hut with their brigades are to be as convenient to them as possible.

The Auditors of Accounts and Deputy Pay Master General are to take quarters in houses contiguous to each other and as convenient to Head Quarters as they can be well procured.

Officers of every rank are requested to exert themselves in getting their respective corps covered as soon as possible with huts; and that they may be built agreeably to the order already issued, for uniformity and regularity, each brigadier or officer commanding a brigade will be pleased to appoint a superintendent who is to see the orders for this purpose strictly attended to.

The brigade Quarter Masters are to apply to the Quarter Master General for their allowances of straw and have them issued as soon as the troops come to their ground.

The General prohibits, in the most positive terms, every species of destruction or waste of the fences and inclosures of the Inhabitants; this, as well as any other Injury offered to their Persons, or Property will draw the most certain and

rigous punishment on the offenders.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, December 4, 1779.

Parole Morristown. Countersigns Maryland, Millstone.

The Artillery of the brigades, now at the new position, and of the others as they arrive, is to join the Park; the officers commanding will take their orders from General Knox. A couple of pieces to be

planted on the left of the second line, between the troops of Pennsylvania and New York; and those coming forward under General Stark to serve as Alarm-Guns.

Two rooms under one roof to be built at the same place as an Orderly-Office and for holding Courts Martial.

As it may happen that the Light Infantry will join their respective corps a short time hence, provision is to be made for them in the arrangement of huts, that while they are performing the duty of picquets to the Army, quarters may be preparing for their reception.

The ordinary guards to be reduced as much as practicable for the present, that the least possible interruption may be given to hutting.

The commanding officers of brigades will cause returns to be made, to the Orderly Office, tomorrow, 11 o'clock, of

their men left sick on the march to Winter quarters, and the places where that proper measure may be taken to provide for them.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, December 6, 1779.

Parole Schuyler. Countersigns Saratoga, Sarum.

The issuing Commissaries who are in possession of vouchers for hides that have been delivered to Tanners or Shoemakers in the country, where the contracts have not yet been completed are desired, forthwith, to lodge them with the Adj. General: Officers of the line who may be possessed of like receipts are to do the same. Where the contracts have been in part complied with, the number of boots and shoes received to be indorsed on the vouchers; This is intended to prevent impositions which have been attempted by persons who have received hides in particular contracts for the army.

A trusty serjeant with a sufficient number of men are to be sent from the several brigades to drive the Waggon horses belonging to them respectively to such places as the Forage Master General shall point out.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, December 7, 1779.

Parole Lancaster. Countersigns Mendon, Northampton.

The Main Guard at Morristown to be relieved tomorrow with a Captain, Sub, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 D and F<sup>96</sup> and 40 privates from the Maryland line; they are to be furnished with two days provision. This as well as the staff guards from the line to be relieved every two days.

The Honorable the Board of War being desirous to publish as soon as possible a Register of the Army; The Brigadiers and officers commanding brigades are desired to cause returns to be made immediately to the Adjutant General of all vacancies that have happened in their respective commands, since the late arrangement of the Army. The returns must specify the State to which the regiment belonged, the names and ranks of the officers who formerly filled the vacancies, the time when they happened and the causes which produced them, and in future like returns are to be made monthly.

All resignations except such as are made directly to Congress, or the Board of War, are to be made to Head Quarters unless where there is special authority granted for accepting them elsewhere, as the irregular manner in which

96. Drums and fifes.

this business has been conducted in many cases has produced great confusion, and the General takes occasion here to express his utter disapprobation of the conduct of many officers who from time to time obtained long furloughs and after remaining from the army 'till these expired resigned

their commissions, and in several instances not 'till after an absence of many months even beyond the indulgence allowed them.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, December 8, 1779.

Parole Hampden. Countersigns Hanover, Harlem.

A very correct return, signed by the commanding officers of regiments compared with the Muster Rolls of their respective regiments to be made immediately to the Adjutant General of the number of non commissioned officers and privates who stand engaged for the war and of those whose terms of service expire at different periods, specifying the month and year of each class, these to be digested into brigade returns; the Adjutant General will furnish the form of a return and make a general one. The Virginia line, having already made a similar return, is not included.

That the officers may in turn have the benefit of a short leave of absence during winter quarters, the Major General and Brigadiers or officers commanding brigades will concert a plan in their respective divisions for answering

the purpose in the most equal and convenient manner, having regard as much as the nature of the case will admit to the circumstances of individuals, but the privilege is to expire by the 1st. of April, at which time the General expects all officers to be present in their corps. He also positively enjoins that no regiment be left without a field officer, nor any company without a commissioned officer, this restriction must not be dispensed with on any account. The orders of the 16th. of May 1778, prohibiting the taking of soldiers from the army as servants, is to be strictly observed.

Such soldiers whose terms of service expire between this and the 1st. of March next, on condition of their reinlisting for the war may be immediately furloughed 'till the 1st. of April next. The officers will be cautious not to engage any but those whose characters afford good reason to

believe they will comply with their engagements and return to their corps at the expiration of their furloughs, that the bounties given them may not be a fruitless expence to the public.

The General recalls the particular attention of the officers to the order of the 23rd. of September 1778, founded on the resolution of Congress of the 11th, therein cited and requires the most punctual and immediate compli

ance with it, for which there is at this time a peculiar necessity. It is also earnestly recommended to those officers who are intitled to keep horses (where the duties of their office will possibly permit) to send them or part of them to a distance from the Army; by doing this they will greatly promote the service and they may either deliver their horses to the Commissary of Forage to be subsisted from the public magazines or they may send them to such places as they think proper and will be repaid the reasonable expence of their subsistence.

Doctor Latimore<sup>97</sup> being appointed a senior surgeon in the Flying Hospital is to be respected as such.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, December 9, 1779.

Parole Louisana. Countersigns Lapland, Milford.

The Main Guard to be relieved from General St. Clairs division tomorrow morning, the men to be furnished with three days provision.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, December 10, 1779.

Parole Rehoboth. Countersigns Rockaway, Rome.

A Serjeant Corporal and 10 men from Genl. St. Clairs division to mount on the Qr. Mr. General's store at Suckesuma to be reliev'd weekly.

97. Henry Latimer (Latimore). He was hospital physician and surgeon and served to the close of the war.

A man from each brigade, who is acquainted with burning coal to be sent to Colonel Baldwin's quarters tomorrow morning; this number to be kept up during the winter.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, December 12, 1779.

Parole Europe. Countersigns Elisabeth Town, Elk.

For detachment Colonels Chambers<sup>21</sup> and Swift,<sup>22</sup> Lieutt. Colls. Woolford<sup>23</sup> and Hait,<sup>24</sup> Majors Winder<sup>25</sup> and Leavensworth.<sup>26</sup>

A detachment under the command of Brigadier General Parsons to parade at nine o'clock tomorrow morning at the Half Moon tavern for a fort night's command; they are to be provided with two days cook'd provisions; the officer commanding will receive his orders at Head Quarters and is to see that the detachment is as little incumber'd as possible with horses and baggage; always in a condition to move at a moments notice.

The logs and other materials prepared for the use of the Virginia troops are not to be applied to any other purpose without an order from Head Quarters.

Captain Bedkin is immediately to collect his troop and apply at Head Quarters for orders.

The whole Army is to be inspected this month by the Sub and Brigade Inspectors who are carefully to exa



21. Col. James Chambers, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was retired in January, 1781.
22. Col. Heman Swift, of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment.
23. Lieut. Col. Thomas Woolford, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, S.C., in August, 1780; exchanged in December, 1780; transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; retired in January, 1783-
24. Lieut. Col. Joseph Halt, of the Second Connecticut Regiment. He was retired in January, 1781.
25. Maj. Levin Winder, of the First Maryland Regiment. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, S.C., in August, 1780; exchanged in June, 1781; transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in April, 1781; transferred to the First Maryland Regiment in January, 1783; served to April, 1783.
26. Maj. Eli Leavenworth, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

mine the Arms, Accoutrements and Cloathing of each non commissioned officer and private and to ascertain with as much precision as possible, what quantity of each is on hand and what will be wanting for the ensuing campaign; calculating from the 1st. day of January 1780, to the 1st. of January 1781. All cloathing received or issued since the 1st. day of November to be considered as good, and in order that those returns may be uniform there will be forms left at the Orderly Office, to which all Inspectors and other officers are strictly to adhere.

The Commander in Chief has received certain information that a most pernicious intercourse of traffic has for a long time past been kept up between the enemy and the Country, both from the State of New York and from this State; He has had the mortification to find that the most dishonorable aspersions have been thrown upon some officers of the army as having connived at and assisted in the intercourse. He has too intire a confidence in the officers to believe there can be the least foundation for a charge of this nature but he thinks himself bound to communicate what he has heard, as it so nearly affects their honor and is convinced it will prove an additional motive

to their utmost vigilance and exertions to suppress a practice which is a scandalous breach of the orders of Congress and the

laws of the particular States and which is attended with many very injurious consequences particularly to our currency; Every officer who will exert himself to detect and prevent it will in title himself to the particular acknowledgments of the Commander in Chief; as any one who could possibly so far forget what he owes to himself and to his duty, to countenance or be concerned in it, will not fail to be brought to the severest account: A single article is prohibited no less than any number or quantity of goods; for without this there will be no possibility of drawing a line to determine, what is, or what is not a breach of the prohibition.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, December 13, 1779.

Parole Cambridge. Countersigns Colbert, Dover.

The Main Guard 'till further orders to consist of a Captain, Sub, 3 serjeants, 4 Corpls., 2 Dr and F. and 50 privates to be relieved every two days and to be supplied with three days provision.

Major Church<sup>29</sup> to go on detachment, vice, Major Leavensworth, sick.

29. Maj. Thomas Church, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Headquarters, Morristown, Tuesday, December 14, 1779.

Parole —. Countersigns —.

Major Anderson<sup>50</sup> is immediately to join the detachment commanded by Genl. Parsons, vice Major Church who is sick.

The Virginia troops being detached to the southern department (where Major General Lincoln commands by order of Congress), Major General Lord Stirling is appointed to the command of the division composed of Maxwell's and Hand's brigades.

In Congress, December 6th., 1779.

Resolved, That all officers who have been, or shall be indulged with furloughs, and who have not joined or shall not join their corps at the expiration of the times limited therein, and all officers absent without leave, shall, when practicable so to do, be personally notified and directed by the commanding officer of the corps, to join their regiment or corps in a reasonable time after receipt of such notification, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, or to give satisfactory reasons for their remaining absent therefrom, a court martial, on proof made of such notice given and consequent neglect or refusal, shall proceed against such absentees, in the same manner as if they were present, and such absence and neglect

50. Maj. Archibald Anderson, of the Third Maryland Regiment, and brigade major of the Maryland brigade. He was killed at Guilford Court House, S. C., in March, 1781.

or refusal to appear or give satisfactory reasons for their continuance of absence, shall be sufficient cause for cashiering, by judgment of the court martial, the officers so notified and neglecting or refusing:

That when, from the want of information of the residence of any absent officer or officers, the commanding officer of the corps or regiment shall not have it in his power to send a personal notification, he shall publish in the newspapers of the State, where such absent officer or officers belong and usually reside, an order requiring generally all absent officers belonging to such corps or regiment to join the same in a specified time; and in case of neglect or refusal to appear within the time limited, or before the sitting of the court martial, if such space of time in the opinion of the court, be reasonable and proper, such absentee or absentees shall be proceeded against in like manner with those receiving personal notice.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, December 17, 1779.

Parole New Haven. Countersigns North Castle, Natick.

Lieutenant Colonel Barber is to do the duty of Sub-Inspector in Major General Lord Stirling's division and Lieut. Colonel Regnier in the division composed of Clinton's and Stark's brigades.

Colonel James Livingston's regiment now in General Stark's brigade to be annexed to and immediately join General Hand's brigade.

The following is to be considered as our general order of battle; The army to form in two lines; the first composed of three divisions, the second of two.

The 1st. line to form from right to left, thus: The 2nd. line from right to left, thus:

1st. Maryland. 1st. Pennsylvania

2nd. Maryland. 2nd. Pennsylvania

Hand's Clinton's

Maxwell's Stark's

1st. Connecticutt

2nd. Connecticutt

The firing of two pieces of Cannon from the spot pointed out in the order of the 1st. instant will be the signal of Alarm, the several brigades are then to form

on their respective parades and when marched to their Alarm, Posts to take their places in the line in the foregoing order.

The regimental surgeons to make returns to the Director General of the Flying Hospital next Monday at Doctor Canfield's<sup>78</sup> where they may draw the necessary stores; In those regiments where the surgeons and mates are absent the regimental officers of Police are to send in the returns.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, December 19, 1779.

Parole Tuscany. Countersigns Tiverton, Troy.

The General Court Martial appointed the 29th. of May last for the trial of Major General Arnold whereof Major General Howe is President is directed to meet at this Town the 20th. instant to resume the trial.

The Court will consist of Majr. Genl. Howe President, Brigadier Generals, Maxwell, vice Woodford absent, Smallwood, Knox, and Stark, vice, Irvine challenged; Colonels Bradley, vice Wood absent, Humpton, vice Harri

78. The Canfields were a Morristown family. Dr. Jabez(?) Canfield was surgeon of Spencer's Additional Continental regiment.

son absent, Hall, Gunby, Cortlandt vice Moylan absent, Hazen vice R. Butler challenged, Dayton vice Popkins absent, Sherburne vice Harmar challenged.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, December 20, 1779.

Parole Roxbury. Countersigns Raritan, Rutland.

The Light Companies from the Maryland line now with General Wayne are to be immediately completed.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, December 21, 1779.

Parole—Countersigns—.

The General Court Martial whereof Majr. General Howe is President will assemble tomorrow at Morris's tavern in Morristown. Brigadier General Gist is appointed a member of the Court, vice Brigadier General Smallwood, who is obliged to be absent, General Stark being indisposed, Colonel Spencer is added as a member.

When men are discharged the service the officers will be responsible that their arms, accoutrements &c. be delivered to the brigade Conductors, or Commissary of Military Stores, where no brigade Conductors are appointed.

It has been represented that some officers quartered in the

neighborhood of camp, draw the wood for their own use from the encamping grounds of the corps to which they belong; this practice not only increases the inconvenience to the proprietors of the lands on which the army is quartered but will tend to distress the service by consuming the wood on the spot for the use of the troops and obliging them hereafter to draw their supplies from a distance; The General therefore desires those Gentlemen will in future while they remain in houses supply themselves from the lands on which they are quartered and give orders on the Quarter Master General for payment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, December 22, 1779.

Parole Gilbralter. Countersigns Goa, Goree.

The General Court Martial whereof Majr. General Howe is President is to sit tomorrow morning ten o'clock at Norris's tavern. Lieutt. Col. Comt. Weissenfels is appointed a member of the Court, vice Colonel Hazen, and Colonel Jackson,<sup>13</sup> vice Col. Humpton, absent on command.

13. Col. Henry Jackson, of an Additional Continental regiment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, December 24, 1779.

Parole Canada. Countersigns Danvers, Enfield.

Major Thomas Moore<sup>34</sup> is to join the Light Infantry immediately and take command of that part of it formerly in Colonel Febigers regiment.

The Honorable the board of War having procured a small supply of shirts and linen and directed the distribution of them among the officers of the line and staff who are not adopted by any state; The Cloathier General is to deliver them upon returns signed by the commanding officers and heads of the following corps and departments at the rates directed by a resolve of Congress of the 25th. of November last. Regiments of Cavalry; of additional Infantry and companies of Artillery; Corps of Engineers including Sappers and Miners; Armand's and Lee's Corps; Aides de Camp not belonging to the line, Surgeons of the General and Flying Hospital; Muster Masters; Judge Advocate; Auditors and Deputy Pay-Master General; Military Surveyors.

Major Church<sup>35</sup> of the 4th. Pennsylvania regiment is ap pointed Brigade Major and Inspector to General Hand's brigade and is to be respected and obeyed as such.

34. Maj. Thomas Lloyd Moore, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

35. Maj. Thomas Church. He retired in January, 1781.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, December 25, 1779.

Parole America. Countersigns—

All resignations for the future are to be made in the following manner. The officer applying will produce a certificate from the Auditor that there are no accounts in his office unsettled; another from the regimental Pay Master to the same effect, and another from the officer commanding the regiment; the latter will also express that the state of the regiment does not make the resignation improper at the time; without these no resignations will be accepted.

In passing thro' the camp the General observed with pain that there is a shameful waste of forage, the high price of this article and the difficulty of procuring it, if no other reasons existed ought to induce all possible care and œconomy. The forage masters are therefore strictly enjoined to use every practicable method to prevent the hay being trampled upon, or otherwise unnecessarily wasted. The officers commanding brigades and regiments will see that this is done.

So soon as the fatigue of hurting is over, each brigade is to have a good parade cleared in front of its huts and is to join in opening proper communications

between one brigade and another. No powder is to be used in blowing up the stumps.

## **AFTER ORDERS**



The Adjutant General having leave of absence, Colonel Williams<sup>55</sup> is appointed to perform the duties of the office until his return; He is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

The Commander in Chief takes occasion to thank Colonel Scammell for his indefatigable and useful services hitherto.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, December 26, 1779.

Parole New Hampshire. Countersigns Scammell, Exeter.

General Irvine will take the command of a detachment to relieve General Parsons, for detachment Colonels Humpton and Ogden, Lieutt. Colonels Olney and Ford, Majors Christopher Steward<sup>56</sup> and Byles.<sup>57</sup> The detachment to parade at 11 o'clock with two days provisions ready cooked.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown,

Monday, December 27, 1779.

Parole Hiram. Countersigns St. Johns, Masons.

Major Reed<sup>67</sup> will join the detachment under General Irvine in place of Major C. Stewart, absent on furlough.

55. Col. Otho Holland Williams, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment.

56. Maj. Christopher Stuart (Steward), of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in April, 1780, and retired in January, 1781.

57. Thomas Langhorne Byles, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He died from a wound received at Paramus, N. J., in April, 1780.

67. Maj. James Randolph Reid (Reed), of the Second Canadian regiment. He retired in June, 1783.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, December 29, 1779.

Parole Indostan. Countersigns Mogul, Delhi.

It having been represented that the property of the Inhabitants in the vicinity of camp is a prey to the plundering spirit of the soldiery insomuch that they can keep neither poultry, stock nor any other article on their farms, the General most earnestly exhorts the officers to use their utmost exertions to put an effectual stop to a practice not more oppressive to the country, than disreputable to the army, better becoming a band of robbers than disciplined troops called forth in defence of the rights of the Community. He expects and desires the officers will use every method in their powers to convince the soldiery that however disagreeable to him to employ severity, depredations of so pernicious a nature will not escape the most exemplary punishment. To prevent a continuance of these evils the regulations for preserving order in camp and respecting roll calls are to be most rigidly attended to; In addition to these the officers commanding regiments will appoint commissioned officers to visit the

men in their huts at different hours of the night, to report all absentees, who are without fail to be brought to immediate trial and punished as they deserve.

As the huts are now nearly completed and the officers will have the men more immediately under their eye, the General is persuaded they will exert themselves so effectually that he shall hear no more complaints of so disagreeable a nature.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, December 30, 1779.

Parole Bengal. Countersigns Patua, Rotas.

Commanding officers of regiments and corps are to make duplicates of their Weekly returns this week, accounting at the bottom for all officers and men absent, their names, places where, reasons for and time of absence with a note of the number of Company books, soldiers books and Books of Regulations that have been received by each Corps.

Regimental Quarter Masters will make returns of all arms, accoutrements and ammunition in their possession.

The brigade Conductors will make similar returns both distinguishing the good and bad. These returns correctly made and fairly wrote, are to be delivered to the Brigade Majors for the Inspector General.

Captain Serjeant<sup>78</sup> of Artillery is appointed Aide-De-Camp to Major General Howe, he is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, December 31, 1779.

Parole Spain. Countersigns Madrid, Cadiz.

In Congress, Decr. 23rd., 1779.

Resolved, That instead of the subsistence allowed by an act of Congress, of the 18th day of February last, to the officers in the department of the field commissary of military stores, the following sums be allowed, viz. to the field commissary, 400 dollars per month; to a deputy field

commissary, 300 dollars; to a conductor, 100 dollars; to a clerk, 100 dollars; and that this increased subsistence commence the 18th of August last, and continue till the further orders of Congress.

78. Capt. Winthrop Sargent (Serjeant), of the Third Continental Artillery. He served as aide to Howe to the close of the war; was made adjutant general of St. Clair's Indian expedition in September, 1791; wounded at Maumee, Ohio, in November, 1791; secretary Northwest Territory in 1787; governor of same from 1798 to 1801.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, January 1, 1780.

Parole Dauphin. Countersigns Picardy, Provence.

Captain Brice<sup>91</sup> of the 3rd. Maryland regiment is appointed Brigade Major and Brigade Inspector of the 1st. Maryland Brigade 'till further orders. He is to be respected and obey'd accordingly.

Exact brigade returns of the number of shoes wanting to be made tomorrow at orderly time; The Sub Cloathiers or their Assistants are at the same time to make returns of the shoes in their hands for the Cloathier General that he may be enabled thereby to make his distribution upon equitable terms.

As it is apprehended the stock of shoes now on hand will not be adequate to the demands of the whole Army, the Brigadiers and Commandants are requested to see that the returns include those only who really want at present; a further supply is expected in a few days.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, January 2, 1780.

Parole Mississippi. Countersigns Mobile, Leon.

The Honorable the Congress on the 28th. ultimo were pleased to pass the following Act:

Resolved, That the rate of postage, until the further

91. Capt. Jacob Brice, of the Third Maryland Regiment. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, S.C., in August, 1780; transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and to the First Maryland Regiment in January, 1783; served to April, 1783.

order of Congress, be twenty prices upon the sums paid in the year 1775: That single letters, directed to any officer of the line and all letters directed to general officers or to officers commanding in a separate department, and all letters to and from the ministers, commissioners and secretaries of these United States at foreign courts, be free.

All returns called for by general orders since the 25th. ultimo not already delivered, to be delivered at the Orderly Office tomorrow 12 o'clock without fail.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, January 3, 1780.

Parole Lapland. Countersigns Muscovy, Norway.

All soldiers before they are discharged from the service are to receive their full pay; Should the regimental Pay Masters not have Money in their hands to answer the purpose they are to apply to the Deputy Pay Master General, who will advance them the necessary sums on an estimate for one month.

At a Division Court Martial held by order of Major General St. Clair in camp West Point, Octr. 28th. 1779, whereof Lieutt. Col. Francis Mentges,<sup>5</sup> was President, William Barrett a soldier in the 3rd. Pennsylvania

5. Of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired in January, 1783.

regiment charged with “Deserting with his Arms and Accoutrements and loading his Arms,” was tried, found guilty of a breach of article 1st. section 6th. of the Articles of War and sentenced to suffer *death* , more than two thirds of the Court agreeing.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

At the same Court, Charles McClain, soldier of the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for “Desertion” and found guilty of a breach of the aforesaid article and section of the Articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back, well laid on.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

Dominic Hand of the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment was also tried for “Desertion” and acquitted. The General approves the sentence.

At a Brigade Court Martial held in Camp near Morristown by order of Colo. Cortlandt,<sup>6</sup> Commandant of the New York Brigade, Decr. 13th. 1779, Lieutt. Colo. Weissenfels President, Edmund Burke soldier in the 3rd. New York regiment being charged with “attacking Andrew Gardner the Fife Major of said regiment in his tent at night with an unlawful weapon, for disobeying Ensign Bagley<sup>7</sup> when in the line of his duty and for attempting his life by knocking him down senseless with the above mentioned

6. Col. Philip Van Cortlandt, of the Second New York Regiment.

7. Ensign Josiah Bagley, of the Third New York Regiment. He was made lieutenant in March, 1780; transferred to the First New York Regiment; served to close of the war.

weapon” was tried and found guilty of a breach of the 5th. article of the 2nd. section of the Articles of War and sentenced to be shot to death.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

At a Division Court Martial held in camp, Morristown, by order of Brigadier General Stark Commandant, December 28th. 1779, Lieutenant Colonel Huntington<sup>8</sup> Presidt.

Thomas Herrindeen a soldier of Col. Angell's regiment was tried for, "desertion" and found guilty of a breach of the 1st. article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred stripes on his naked back.

Christian Myers and Philip Wild, soldiers in Colo. Henry Jackson's regiment were also tried for "Desertion," and severally found guilty of a breach of the 1st. article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes each.

The Commander in Chief approves the foregoing sentences.

John Lewis, a soldier in Colonel H. Jackson's regiment (appealing from the judgment of a regimental Court Martial) was tried by the same Court for "Stealing and being drunk on duty," found guilty of a breach of the 5th. article of the 13th. section of the articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

John McLean and William Harper, soldiers in the

8. Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Huntington, of Webb's Additional Continental regiment.

4th. New York regiment, were tried for, "Desertion and being absent above twelve months," and found guilty of a breach of the 1st. article of the 6th. section of the articles of War and sentenced, that McLean receive one hundred lashes on his naked back to be inflicted at four several times and that Harper run the Gauntlope thro' the brigade to which he belongs.

William Potter, soldier in Colonel Angell's regiment, was also tried for, "Desertion and reinlisting," found guilty of a breach of the 3rd. Article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his naked back, to be inflicted at four different times.

Joseph Waterhouse, soldier of Colonel H. Jackson's regiment, also tried by the same Court for, "Desertion" and found guilty of a breach of the 1st. article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentenced unanimously to suffer *death* .

Amos Rounds, a soldier of the same regiment, also tried for, "Desertion" was found guilty of a breach of the 1st. article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentenced to suffer death.

Jesse Peirce, a soldier of the same regiment, also tried for "Desertion" was found guilty of a breach of the same article of the same section of the Articles of War and sentenced to run the Gauntlope thro' the brigade to which he belongs and be confined in the Dungeon for the space

of one month on bread and water.

Nathan Barney, soldier of the same regiment, also tried for "Desertion" was found guilty of a breach of the same section and article and sentenced to run the Gauntlope thro' the brigade to which he belongs and be confined in the Dungeon for the space of one month on bread and water.

John Matthews, a soldier of the *same* regiment, also tried by the *same* Court, for the *same* crime, found guilty of a breach of the *same* article and section and sentenced to receive the same punishment.

William Straw, a soldier of the same regiment, also tried for "Desertion," was found guilty of a breach of the 1st. article of the 6th. section of the Articles of War and sentenced unanimously to suffer *death* .



Corporal James Whitney of the same regiment, also tried for “desertion” was found guilty of a breach of the same article and section and sentenced to do the duty of a private Centinel and to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

William Harman, a Fifer of the same regiment, also tried for “Desertion”, was found guilty of a breach of the same section and article and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

Pelatiah Harman, a soldier of the same regiment, also tried for “Desertion” and found guilty of a breach of the same article and section and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

Nathaniel Miliken, soldier of the same regiment, also tried for “Desertion” was found guilty of a breach of the same article and section and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back.

Joel Miliken, a soldier of the *same* regiment, also tried for the *same* crime, was found guilty of a breach of the *same* article and section and sentenced to receive the *same* punishment.

The Commander in Chief approves each and every of the foregoing sentences.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, January 6, 1780.

Parole Dantzic. Countersigns Elbing, Grodno.

The Sub Cloathiers or their Assistants and the regimental Cloathiers of those Corps not belonging to any State are to apply to the Cloathier General for their proportion of shoes.

William Hutton late a soldier in the 16th. Massachusetts regiment is appointed Assistant to the Provost Marshal.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, January 11, 1780.

Parole Union. Countersigns Virtue, Wisdom.

As effectual measures are now in execution for supplying the Army, all detachments and parties from the line not sent by general orders are to be called in immediately.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, January 13, 1780.

Parole Arch. Countersigns Bomb, Carcase.

As there is a quantity of provisions and forage collected for the army the General is anxious to take advantage of the present favorable weather to bring it to camp and orders two detachments for that purpose to be paraded tomorrow morning 10 o'clock with three days cooked provisions.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, January 15, 1780.

Parole Grace. Countersigns Health, Joy.

The troops are to be held in the most perfect readiness for action at a moments warning and to be supplied with two days cooked provision in advance.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, January 17, 1780.

Parole Nero. Countersigns Nevin, Nevis.

General Hand's brigade will furnish two men to be employ'd in securing hides, by the Commissary of that department.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, January 18, 1780.

Parole Oliver. Countersigns Orpheus, Osmand.

The Court Martial whereof Major General Howe is President is to meet tomorrow morning 11 o'clock.

A pound of hard or soft bread and one quarter of

a pound of indian meal or a pound of flour and a pound of beef or fourteen ounces of pork to be the daily ration until further orders.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, January 19, 1780.

Parole Pericles. Countersigns Pompey, Pope.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolve (vizt.)

Resolved, That every officer in the army of the United States, whose duty requires his being on horse back in time of action, be allowed a sum not exceeding the average price given at the time in the department, or place where the accident shall happen for horses purchased for private dragoons, as a compensation for any horse he shall have killed in battle. This resolution to have retrospect as far as the 1st of January 1779 and the quarter master general or his deputy is hereby authorized to pay the value of such horses, not exceeding the said price, to the respective sufferers, on the facts being properly authenticated.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, January 20, 1780.

Parole Quintilian. Countersigns Queen, Quack.

Rum is to be issued only to detachments or fatigue parties unless directed particularly by a general order.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, January 21, 1780.

Parole Rome. Countersigns Rochester, Richmond.

An Addition of one corporal and six men from the Maryland division to join the Main Guard tomorrow.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, January 22, 1780.

Parole Sacharissa. Countersigns Saint, Simple.

In future the column, "On Command" in returns is to comprehend none but men detached on military duty. There is to be an additional column under the head of "Extra Service," which is to comprehend Waggoners, Artificers and all others who are so employed as not to be counted upon as part of the effective force of the army.

Conductors are immediately to be appointed to those brigades that are deficient.

The woolen caps and mittins lately issued to the detachment under command of Major General Lord Sterling are as soon as possible to be collected and returned

to the Clothier General. The officers commanding brigades will see this order executed with respect to those men who have rejoined their corps, and Colonel Hazen will attend to it in that part of the detachment remaining under his command.

Brigade returns, regimentally digested, are to be made to the Adjutant General on wednesday next of the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, drums and fifes in possession of the respective regiments; and on the same day the brigade Conductors (or Quarter Masters where there are no Conductors) are to make a return of all those articles in their possession.

The officers commanding brigades will take care to have the men completed with bayonets as speedily as possible.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, January 25, 1780.

Parole Venice. Countersigns Vienna, Vigo.

The regimental Pay Masters will bring in their

pay rolls and abstracts for December to the Deputy Pay Master General for examination. As there is money arriv'd for the payment of November and December the troops will receive the same immediately after the examination of the abstracts.

To preserve uniformity in the accounts the rolls and abstracts in future are to be made out in dollars and ninetieths.

The whole army is to be supplied with two days provisions which is to be cooked immediately and the troops held in perfect order.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, January 26, 1780.

Parole Williamsburgh. Countersigns Weisel, Weser.

Captain William Van Lear<sup>33</sup> of the 9th. Pennsylvania regiment having done the duty of Brigade Major and Brigade Inspector of the 2nd. Pennsylvania Brigade from the 12th. day of december last, is appointed Brigade Major and Inspector of the same 'till further orders; He is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, January 27, 1780.

Parole Xantum. Countersigns Yonne, Zator.

33. Of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was wounded at Green Springs, Va., in July, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

By a division Court Martial of the Maryland line, Major Deane,<sup>63</sup> President, Lieutenant Hugo<sup>64</sup> of the 5th. Maryland regiment was tried for, "Beating wounding and abusing in a cruel manner sundry soldiers belonging to the 2nd. Maryland regiment" and acquitted.

By the same Court, Captain Price<sup>65</sup> of the 2nd. Maryland regiment was tried for "Gaming with Cards for money," for "Neglect of duty, Gambling, Behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer," lot "Secretly striking Lieutenant Davall<sup>66</sup> with a cane when he was executing his duty," for "Disorderly and mutinous conduct in the presence of the soldiers of the regiment and for abuse after being reported for other crimes"; acquitted of the 1st. 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. charges, and found guilty of the 5th. charge, the 1st. part of the 6th. charge and the 7th. charge and sentenced to be reprimanded in division orders.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentences.

63. Maj. John Dean (Deane), of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and died in November, 1781.

64. Lieut. Thomas Brogden Hugo. He was transferred to the First Maryland Regiment in January; made captain in June; wounded at Eutaw Springs, S.C., in September, 1781; and resigned in October, 1781.

65. Capt. William Price. He was transferred to the Third Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

66. Lieut. Edward Duval, of the Second Maryland Regiment. He had been taken prisoner at Germantown in October, 1777, and was killed at Camden, S.C., in August, 1780.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, January 28, 1780.

Parole Athens. Countersigns Athol, Athos.

Lord Stifflings division is to reinforce the Main Guard with a Subaltern, four Serjeants four Corporals and thirty six men.

The General is astonished and mortified to find that notwithstanding the order issued on the 29th. of last month and his exhortation to the officers to prevent it, that the Inhabitants in the vicinity of camp are absolutely a prey to the plundering and licentious spirit of the soldiery. From their daily complaints, and a formal representation of the Magistrates on the subject, a night scarcely passes without gangs of soldiers going out of camp and committing every species of robbery, depredation and the grossest personal Insults. This conduct is intollerable and a disgrace to the army, and if any thing can aggravate it, it is that these violences are committed on the property and persons of those who on a very late and alarming occasion, for the want of provisions, manifested the

warmest attachment to the army by affording it the most generous and plentiful relief. It has also been reported that when detachments are relieved and are returning to camp, the soldiers straggle, maraud and plunder in the most shameful and injurious manner; The General trusts and insists that the officers will exert themselves and take effectual measures to prevent all such practices in future.

Proper Camp guards agreeable to the Regulations are to be immediately appointed, from which patrols are to be sent to the environs of camp; If any soldiers are

found straggling out of the chain of centinels after retreat beating they are to be brought by the patrol to the officer of the guard, who is authorized and required to give them one hundred lashes upon the spot; and if any are found perpetrating robberies or other violences they are to receive from one hundred to five hundred lashes at the discretion of the officer.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, January 29, 1780.

Parole Bethlehem. Countersigns Boston, Bath.

The Court Martial whereof Major General Howe is President, is adjourned 'till their proceedings receive the determination of Congress; but the Members in the mean time will return to their duty in the line.

A General Court Martial of the line to sit tomorrow at Mr. King's<sup>72</sup> in Morristown for the trial of all such persons as shall be brought before them. Colonel Richard Humpton is appointed President.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, January 30, 1780.

Parole Constantinople. Countersigns China, Chima.



A large number of cattle are to be immediately killed and prepared for the use of the Army; Each brigade will

72. Frederick(?) King.

send two men capable of assisting in this business to the Deputy Commissary General's quarters early tomorrow morning.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, January 31, 1780.

Parole Denmark. Countersigns Danube, Dee.

The General observes with great concern that too many officers are daily absent from camp by which the discipline of their respective corps must necessarily be much neglected and many disorders ensue. To this is, in a great measure, to be attributed the shocking spirit of licentiousness now prevailing among the soldiery. The late capture of some officers on the lines who were not there on duty ought to be a caution against the like practices in future. Gentlemen taken in this manner may assure themselves that they will not be exchanged in turn, but will be postponed as long as possible and the Commissary of Prisoners will be instructed accordingly.

The General calls upon the officers commanding divisions, brigades and regiments to take effectual measures to prevent a continuance of these irregularities and, in general, to effect a more strict observance of the Regulations established by Congress than has hitherto obtained; tho' he is far from wishing to impose unnecessary restraint upon officers, or to refuse them any reasonable indulgence, yet he cannot

think of tolerating excesses, subversive of the service and productive of every ill consequence.

A Brigadier and a Field Officer of the day will as usual superintend the police of the camp and the service of the guards, and will see the regulations for both carefully executed; the General expects a pointed attention.

In the present scarcity of General officers with the Army, the Colonels commanding brigades will roll in the duties of the day instead of brigadiers: The old and new officers of the day will attend Head Quarters daily at one o'clock; the former to make report of the transactions of the preceding day and the latter to receive any new orders the Commander in Chief may have to give.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, February 1, 1780.

Parole Egypt. Countersigns Eden, Egra.

The Connecticut division is to be held in perfect readiness to march at a very short notice.

The Names and Rank of all the Field Officers serving in the different lines of the Army and of the Independent Corps with the dates of their Commissions to be immediately sent to the Adjutant General's office.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, February 2, 1780.

Parole France. Countersigns Florence, Florida.

The next weekly returns are to contain the names of the Field Officers, the duties they may be on, times of absence, where, and upon what occasion.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, February 3, 1780.

Parole Greece. Countersigns Germany, Georgia.

By a Division Court Martial of the Maryland line, Major Hardman,<sup>11</sup> President, Ensign Ford<sup>12</sup> of the 2nd. Maryland regiment was tried,

1st. "For disobedience of orders issued the 29th. of November last, in marching the second regiment from the parade at Pompton when directed to the contrary.

2ndly. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in relating to Col.

Woolford<sup>13</sup> orders different to those he received, by which he obtained his permission to march.

3rdly. For contempt of orders and subversion of subordination, in executing the orders of Col. Woolford in di

11. Maj. Henry Hardman, of the Sixth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Third Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in April, 1783.

12. Ensign Hezekiah Ford. He was transferred to the First Maryland Regiment, and served to April, 1783.

13. Lieut. Col. Commandant Thomas Woolford, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, S.C., in August, 1780; exchanged in December, 1780; transferred to the Fourth Maryland Regiment in January, 1781; retired in January, 1783.

rect opposition to those sent by the Brigade Major," and acquitted with honor.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence, and Ensign Ford is released from his Arrest.

The Books to be kept according to the new Regulations of the Army, not already opened, are to be opened as soon as possible, agreeable to the forms which have been communicated.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, February 4, 1780.

Parole Holland. Countersigns Hanau, Hague.

By a General Court Martial held in Garrison at Philadelphia by order of Brigadier General Woodford the 5th. of January 1780, Colonel Neville, President, Thomas Warren of the Invalid Corps was tried for "Leaving his post when centinel and for theft," found guilty of a breach of section 13th, article the 6th. of the Articles of War of the United States of America and sentenced to suffer death.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders it to be executed. The Prisoner is to suffer according to the sentence awarded against him by being shot to death on the 10th. day of February instant.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, February 5, 1780.

Parole Japan. Countersigns Java, Iceland.

A reserve Pickett of one Captain, one subaltern, four serjeants, four corporals two Drums and Fifes and fifty privates to mount daily in each brigade. These Picketts will assemble at troop beating every morning on the Grand Parade where the officers of the day will inspect them, after which they will retire to huts that are to be appropriated for the purpose in each brigade. The old guard will be dismissed on brigade parade at turning out the relief.

The General absolutely forbids the practice of making guards do fatigue duties, as irregular and subversive of discipline. Where any fatigue is to be done, parties must be ordered for the purpose.

The following returns are to be made up to this day and immediately lodged with the Adjutant General to be transmitted to the Board of War:

#### Infantry

1st. A General Return of the number of non commissioned officers and Privates whose times of Inlistment expire by the 1st. of July next, regimentally digested.

2nd. A like return of the men employed out of the regiments, as in the Commander in Chief's guard, Waiters on Officers who are absent from their regiments, Waggoners, Artificers and in short all those who cannot appear under arms in time of action, also regimentally digested.

3rd. A return similar to the preceding, of men in the Hospitals and those who have been absent and not heard of for six months past.

4th. An exact return of the arms and accoutrements in the several regiments and of those in the hands of the regimental Quarter Masters.

Each regiment must give such a return as the last to the Brigade Inspector, signed by the Colonel or Commanding officer, upon honor, and the Inspector will make a general return agreeable to the form communicated.

#### Cavalry

Each Colonel or Commanding officer of a regiment will give

1st. An exact return of the officers, non commissioned officers and men of the regiment or Corps.

2nd. The three general returns already mentioned for the Infantry.

3rd. An exact return of the stores present with the regiment.

4th. A return of the horse equipage.

5th. A return of the Arms like that of Infantry.

Artillery

Is to send immediately

1st. A return of the officers, non commissioned officers, music, Matrosses and Waiters.

2nd. The three general returns similar to those of the Infantry and Cavalry.

From the moment these orders are communicated, no regiment or corps, unless by special orders from Head Quarters, is to receive from, or deliver, any Articles into the Military stores, 'till the returns have been examined and orders given with regard to the distribution.

Many unfair certificates having been given to soldiers by officers who have been dismissed, or who have otherwise left the service, by changing the time of enlistment, from "During the War" to "Three years," In making the returns here required, where the original enlistments are not to be found, the Muster Roll must be the Criterion.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, February 8, 1780.

Parole Mississippi. Countersigns Massachusetts, Maryland.

The officers of the day having reported that the end of appointing reserve Picketts is not answered for want of spare huts and that the practice is attended with much fatigue to the officers and men; The General discontinues them for the present, and in lieu of them directs, that instead of the usual camp guards, each brigade shall till further orders, furnish one subaltern, two serjeants, two

Corporals, one Drum and thirty six privates: Those of each division to be commanded by a Captain from the division:

To keep up the duties of the grand parade, the guards are to assemble there at the appointed hour and to pass thro' the customary forms under the inspection of the officers of the day, after which they are to be marched back to their respective brigades for the immediate purposes of camp duty. The Captains will have the duties assigned them by the officers of the day, and when relieved are to repair to the new Orderly Room with written reports to be delivered to the officers of the day, that these may comprize whatever requires notice into a general report for the Commander in Chief.

They will make duplicate reports to the officers commanding the divisions to which they belong and each subaltern

will do the same to the commandant of his brigade: The General expects much exactness in the parade duties and other duties of the day.

Every brigade is to exert itself to get guard huts erected at proper places, and tho' the state of the ground prevents the digging of vaults, yet some sort of convenience may easily be built which common decency, and a regard to the health of the men render indispensable.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, February 9, 1780.

Parole Nantuckett. Countersigns Nantz, Naples.

By a General Court Martial held at the Park of Artillery January 22nd. 1780. Lieut. Colonel Stephens,<sup>51</sup> Presidt., Daniel Thorn, Joseph Fabro and David Slater were tried for "Striking, abusing and threatning the lives of Lieutenant Weissenfels<sup>52</sup> of the 2d. New York regiment and Ensign Denston<sup>53</sup> and acquitted.

The General disapproves the acquittal. The evidence against the Prisoners, in his opinion, overbalances that for them from a consideration of the characters of the respective witnesses; and in a case of such a nature the presumption ought to have been in favor of the officers who were injur'd. The prisoners are to be released from confinement.

51. Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Stevens, of the Second Continental Artillery.

52. Lieut. Charles Frederick Weissenfels. He was regimental quartermaster, and served to June, 1783.

53. Ensign Daniel D. Denniston(?), of the Fourth New York Regiment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, February 10, 1780.

Parole Ontario. Countersigns Oswego, Oneida.

The names of the field officers agreeable to the orders of the 2nd. instant are to be inserted in the returns of this week.

The Sub-Inspectors will please to collect returns of regulations, company books, and soldiers books wanting in the respective divisions, that there may be a distribution of those on hand.

The Commander in Chief at the intercession of the officers of the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment, and for other weighty considerations thinks fit to remit the sentence against William Barrett of said regiment.

He also thinks fit at the intercession of Col. Jackson,<sup>3</sup> and for similar reasons, to remit the sentences against Joseph Waterhouse, Amos Rounds, William Straw, John Matthews, James Whitney,



William Harman, Pelatiah Harman, Nathaniel Milleken, Joel Milleken, Christian Myers and Philip Wilds of his regiment; Those soldiers are severally to be released from confinement.

Jesse Peirce and Nathan Barney of the same regiment are to receive corporal punishment agreeable to the sentences decreed against them, and are to be released from confinement.

3. Col. Henry Jackson, of an Additional Continental regiment. 4 Col. Israel Angell, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, February 11, 1780.

Parole Pennsylvania. Countersigns Persia, Peru.

Charles McClean of the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment; Thomas Herrindeen and William Potter, of Colonel Angell's<sup>4</sup> regiment; John Lewis of Colonel Jackson's regiment, and John McLane and William Hooper of the 4th. New York, are to suffer agreeable to the sentences decreed against them.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, February 12, 1780.

Parole Question. Countersigns Quiet, Quere.

The General had flattered himself that when once a system of regulations for the government of the army had been framed and put into officers hands by which their several duties were become definite and easy to be known, we should soon acquire by a proper spirit of emulation, that perfection in discipline, essential to the goodness, success and reputation of the Army; but he is sorry to be obliged to declare that these pleasing hopes have hitherto in a very great measure been disappointed by the event, and that numerous disorders and irregularities still prevail. He therefore

in the most earnest manner calls upon the officers commanding divisions and brigades, by the closest personal attention, to the Police of their

4. Col. Israel Angell, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment.

respective Corps to correct those disorders and introduce an exact conformity to the regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States, established by Congress, for which, and for the execution of all general orders, they are immediately responsible. The duties of every kind are there clearly pointed out and may be easily understood and practised; Ignorance of any of them cannot be an excuse, but is an aggravation of neglects, nor will they be overlooked in any officer whatsoever.

It is impossible for the Commander in Chief to discharge the general duties of his station while he is incumbered by the many minutious details which are daily brought before him only because the regulations are not attended to and made the rule of Conduct: The waste of arms, ammunition and accoutrements which still continues in a great degree, in some Corps, is among other instances of neglect.

Not less than one hundred and from that to two hundred men have, for the last six weeks, been returned unfit for duty "wanting arms" in this part of the army, notwithstanding from the number of men discharged, if there had been proper care and attention, the Commissaries and Conductors would now be incumbered with spare quantities of those articles, so little have availed the regulations and the repeated and positive orders on this head; to which the General directs a recurrence, particularly to that issued at West Point the 17th. of August last.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, February 13, 1780.

Parole Revenue. Countersigns Reserve, Riches.

The Quarter Master General and Commissary of military stores will forthwith make a return of all the Espontoons in their possession and of the deliveries since the 1st. of June last.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, February 15, 1780.

Parole Transylvania. Countersigns Timothy, Titus.

The issuing Commissaries will issue a jill of rum pr. man pr. day to the officers and men on Main guard and picket at Morristown.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, February 16, 1780.

Parole Union. Countersigns Virtue, Wisdom.

The officers of the day report that many arms are brought upon the grand parade so rusty, dirty and otherwise out of order as to be unfit for service.

The General therefore directs that the officers of the day in future will report in writing to the officer commanding the division, the regiment and company to which such arms belong that proper notice may be taken of the negligent officers.

When it rains or snows, the camp guards may be excused from assembling on the grand parade but they are to be visited as usual at their respective posts by the officers of the day.

Where huts have been built on the declivity of hills and are sunk into the ground, particular care is to be taken to have the snow removed and trenches dug round to carry off the water, without which the soldiers will sleep amidst continual damps and their health will consequently be injured; this must be done immediately.

The Colonels and Commanding officers of all corps of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry and of the regimented Artificers in the departments of the Quarter Master General and Commissary General of Military Stores which were not apportioned on the several States as part of their quota by the resolution of Congress the 16th. of September 1776, are forthwith to make the most precise and exact returns to the Adjutant General of the number of non commissioned officers and privates in their corps, designating in a particular manner how many belong to each State; What proportion of these are inlisted for the war, and the different terms of service of the residue

digested in monthly columns: The General expects the most pointed and immediate attention to this order.

Frequent delays and neglects have lately happened, to the hindrance of public and essential business, particularly by members of the General Court Martial; The Adjutant General has therefore positive orders to bring the first officer to strict account who shall presume to shew contempt to the court or disrespect to general orders.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, February 17, 1780.

Parole Yeoman. Countersigns Yellow, Youth.

A serjeant, corporal and ten men from General Hand's brigade to be sent this day to Commissary Gambles<sup>37</sup> to assist in securing the stores from the weather and to continue 'till that business is done.

An exact return of all guards furnished by divisions or brigades to be made with the ensuing weekly returns.

All brigade and camp guards (which are to be relieved once a day or in two days at farthest) are not to be included.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, February 18, 1780.

Parole Arms. Countersigns Ammunition, Accoutrements.

By a division General Court Martial held in

37. James Gamble. He was Deputy Commissioner of Military Stores.

the Pennsylvania line by order of Colonel Johnston,<sup>38</sup> Commandant of the division, Colonel Walter Stewart, President, James Hammell and Samuel Crawford, soldiers of the 5th. Pennsylvania regiment were tried, "On suspicion of robbery" and found guilty of the charge being a breach of the 21st. article, 13th. section of the articles of War and sentenced to be hanged (more than two thirds of the Court agreeing.)

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence and orders the execution thereof tomorrow between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The officers of the day and all others whose duty it is will attend at that hour.

The corps of Artillery will send a band of Music to attend the Criminals to the place of execution.

The Pennsylvania division will furnish an escort of a Captain, one subaltern, four serjeants, four corporals two drums and fifes and fifty privates, and each division will send two hundred men and the corps of Artillery one hundred men properly officered to the place of execution.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, February 19, 1780.

Parole Brigades. Countersigns Baggage, Bayonets.

An Adjutant, a Drum Major and a Fife Major of the same brigade with the brigade Major of the day, will at

38. Col. Francis Johnston, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

tend the grand parade every morning at troop-beating to assist in forming the guards and performing the field manœuvres.

At a General Court Martial held by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in Morristown the 5th. day of February 1780, and by several orders and adjournments continued 'till the 14th. day of the same month, Colonel Humpton, President, John Beatty, Esquire, Commissary General of Prisoners charged with:

“An improper intercourse with the City of New York in having written for, and introduced sundry articles from thence, contrary to the resolves of Congress and repeated general orders,” was tried and found guilty of a breach of His Excellency, the Commander in Chief's order of the 12th. day of december 1779, and a breach of that part of the 5th. article, section and. of the rules and articles of war which respects a disobedience of orders, acquitted of every other part of the charge against him and sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders.

The General thinks Mr. Beatty's conduct in this instance extremely reprehensible. In his situation he ought to have observed a peculiar delicacy. The whole tenor of the evidence produced by himself shews that he was well aware of the impropriety of the intercourse; and though he may have generally discountenanced it, it is not an excuse for the present deviation. Every thing of this kind is, in

a greater or less degree an infringement of the general association which having never been repealed must be considered as still in force, and is considered so by particular subsequent acts and by the general arrangements of Congress. It is also well known that the government of this State has been strenuous in it's endeavors to suppress the practice, and waving the question, “how far a breach of the civil law, in such a case may be a military offence,” it is certainly very blameable

in any officer to contravene the views of a State, especially in a matter which it evidently deems of importance. Besides this the orders from the Commander in Chief to the officers on the lines have uniformly prohibited the intercourse in the most pointed manner, and their constant practice made those orders a matter of such notoriety that Mr. Beatty from the frequent transactions he was concerned in on the lines could not have been unacquainted with them. The plea of being ignorant of the late general order issued eight days previous to the offence is not admissable, because it is at all times in Mr. Beatty's power immediately or by his Deputies to be informed of general orders and it is his duty to be so. Mr. Beatty is released from his Arrest.

By the same General Court Martial, Lieutenant Porter<sup>59</sup> of the 7th. Maryland regiment was tried for, "Unofficer, unsoldierlike and villainous conduct upon Staten Island vizt. Robbing and plundering a Woman of money &c.," found guilty of the charge being a breach of Article 21st. section 13th. of

59. Lieut. Charles Porter.

the rules and articles of war and sentenced to be cashiered.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders it to take place immediately.

#### AFTER ORDERS

The Commander in Chief is pleased to respite the execution of Samuel Crawford 'till further orders.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, February 20, 1780.

Parole Colours. Countersigns Camp, Command.

Dead carcasses in and about camp are to be buried by fatigue parties from the brigades near which they lie.

At the particular intercession of Ensign Bagley<sup>60</sup> and the officers of the 3rd. New York regiment, the Commander in Chief is pleased to remit the sentence against Edmund Burke of the same corps. He is therefore to be released from confinement.

The case of Burke ought to be a striking example to the soldiery of the dangerous excesses and fatal consequences into which the pernicious crime of drunkenness will frequently betray them.

60. Ensign Josiah Bagley, of the Third New York Regiment. He was appointed lieutenant in March, 1780; transferred to the First New York Regiment in January, 1783; served to close of the war.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, February 23, 1780.

Parole Franklin. Countersigns Fleet, Feast.

From the remoteness of General Stark's and Jersey brigades from the grand parade their camp guards are excused from attending there, not only in the case mentioned in the order of the 16th., but in general, when the roads are very wet and bad. The officers of the day are to be notified in time on parade when this happens.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, February 24, 1780.

Parole Geometry. Countersigns Gin, Ginger.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to remit the sentence against Samuel Crawford; He is to be released from confinement.

The frequent occasions the General takes to pardon, where strict justice would compel him to punish ought



to operate on the gratitude of offenders to the improvement of their morals.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morris town, Monday, February 28, 1780.

Parole Knowledge. Countersigns Kidder, Key.

Notwithstanding the orders for building guard huts, the officers of the day still report a deficiency. The General again enjoins that those brigades which have not yet provided them, will without fail immediately do it; No excuse will be admitted for delay beyond this week.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, February 29, 1780.

Parole Lincoln. Countersigns Law, Logic.

Regimental returns of cloathing actually wanting, to be made as soon as possible to the Adjutant General.

The State Cloathiers or their Assistants are also to make exact returns to the Cloathier General of all cloathing in their hands.<sup>9</sup>

By a division General Court Martial held in the Pennsylvania line the 25th. instant by order of Colonel Johnston,<sup>10</sup> Commandant, Colonel Stewart,<sup>11</sup> President, Captain John McClellan<sup>12</sup> of the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for, "Neglect of duty while commanding the Morristown Picket" and acquitted.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders Captn. McClellan to be discharged from arrest.

## GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, March 1, 1780.

Parole Life. Countersigns Luck, Laurels.

The honorable the Congress having been pleased by a late resolution to annex the Mustering Department to that of the Inspection of the Army, 'Till the business is more perfectly arranged the Sub Inspectors and Inspectors of brigades are requested to muster the troops in the divisions and brigades

9. According to Assistant Clothier Gen. John Moylan's letter of Mar. 1, 1780, to Tench Tilghman, the clothing then in store amounted to: "4050 Coats. 3146 Vests. 2977 Breeches and Overalls. 9330 Hose. 10730 Shoes. 7916 Shirts. 7504 Hatts. 205 Blankets. 340 Pair Boots. 840 Cloaks and Watch Coats. 1422 Leather Breeches. 6856 Wollen Caps. 2794 Mitts. 254 Linnen Caps. 437 Hunting frocks. 2634 Canvas Overalls. 4834 Pair Buckles. 401 Sword Belts. 6134 Socks, 2396 Stocks." Moylan's letter is in the *Washington Papers*.

10. Col. Francis Johnston, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

11. Col. Walter Stewart, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment.

12. He was wounded at Green Spring, Va., in July, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

to which they are respectively attached in the manner it has been usually done. The Musters both for January and February are to be included in one roll, when complete, the whole are to be delivered to the Adjutant General.

By a Division General Court Martial of the Pennsylvania line, Colonel Stewart, President; Lieutenant John Armstrong of the 3rd. Pennsylvania regiment was tried for "Ungentlemanlike behavior in attempting to impose a falshood on Colonel Craig respecting his attendance on the

regimental parade,” and found guilty of a breach of the 21st. article 14th section of the articles of war and sentenced to be discharged the service.

The Commander in Chief confirms the sentence; but from the general good character he has heard of Lieutenant Armstrong, He hopes what he is charged with, proceeded rather from a want of recollection than from any ill design, and is induced to restore him to his rank and command.

He is released from arrest.

By a division General Court Martial held at the encampment of the Jersey Brigade the 24th. day of February last, by order of Major General Lord Stirling, Colo. Ogden President, Cornelius Nix charged with “Deserting to the enemy twice, endeavoring to get there a third time and piloting a british prisoner of war into their lines,” was tried and found

guilty of all the charges (except deserting twice) and sentenced to suffer death, more than two thirds of the Court agreeing.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

By the same Court Emanuel Evans, soldier in the 3rd. Jersey regiment charged with “Deserting to the enemy and taken in arms against the States,” was tried and found guilty of the charges and sentenced to suffer Death, more than two thirds of the Court agreeing.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

George Brown charged with “Deserting to the enemy and being taken in Arms against the States,” was tried by the same Court and found guilty of the 2nd. charge and sentenced to do duty on board an armed vessel during the war.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders that the Prisoner be sent by the first opportunity to the Navy Board in Philadelphia with a copy of the sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, March 2, 1780.

Parole Military. Countersigns Men, Money.

All guards detached from the line will parade on the grand parade at troop beating, that they may be inspected by the officers of the day before marching off.

On account of the badness of the roads the attendance

of the camp guards on the grand parade is dispensed with till further orders. The officers of the day will visit them as usual at their respective posts.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, March 3, 1780.

Parole Militia. Countersigns Music, Merit.

Commandants of divisions and brigades are desired to order Courts Marshal to sit as constantly as possible for the dispatch of business that there may be as few offenders in confinement as circumstances will admit.

A man that can be well recommended for sobriety, integrity and industry is wanted to fill the Office of Provost Marshal to the Army.<sup>31</sup>

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, March 4, 1780.

Parole Nation. Countersigns Nobility, Negro.

Regimental returns of cloathing called for the 29th ultimo are not all brought in, which occasions the delay to issue the shoes and other articles on hand. Commandts. of regiments who do not comply with the order by tomorrow at farthest will be made answerable for the neglect.

31. John Weiss had been provost marshal up to February, 1780.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, March 6, 1780.

Parole Newnham. Countersigns Gratton, Recorder.

Two men, one from the 1st. Pennsylvania brigade and one from the second, are to be sent to Mr. Gambles', the Commissary in Morristown, to assist in securing the hides and tallow.

Returns of Drums, Drum heads and cords, fifes and fife cases on hand and wanting in the several brigades, and of those in the hands of the Conductors and Commissary of Military Stores to be made to the Adjutant General as soon as possible.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, March 7, 1780.

Parole Parliament. Countersigns Public, Physic.

All General and Staff officers of every denomination serving with the Army and all officers of Cavalry are to make, to the Quarter Master General as soon as possible, accurate returns of all public property belonging to his department, particularly Marques, Horseman's and common tents and of all public horses not

in the dragoon and waggon service. All officers east of the river Potowmack are to pay strict obedience to this order.

At the request of Captain Van Dyck,<sup>45</sup> a Court of Enquiry is to sit tomorrow at Col. Spencer's quarters, who is appointed President of the same, to enquire into the conduct of Captn. VanDyck respecting the death of a Negro man, soldier in Capt. Bernard's<sup>46</sup> Company, Col. Wylly's regiment, who was killed on the night of the 14th. day of January last; Each of the Pennsylvania and Maryland brigades will furnish a Captain who are to sit as members.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, March 8, 1780.

Parole Price. Countersigns Civil, Liberty.

From the great scarcity of forage and difficulty of obtaining the necessary supplies, the General calls for a strict attention to the order of the 8th. day of December last for sending away from Camp as many horses as possible.

When hay cannot be issued and the supplies of grain will admit of it, eight quarts of grain are to be issued daily for each horse and when hay is issued, four quarts.

All officers drawing forage from the Magazine or Brigade Forage Masters are to make returns of the number

45. Capt. Abraham C.(?) Van Dyke.

46. Capt. John Bernard, of the Third Connecticut Regiment.

of horses which they actually have in camp and draw for them only; and the Commissary General of Forage is to pay the utmost attention to having the forage distributed to the riding and waggon horses with the utmost equality during the present scarcity.

All the great roads leading thro' camp are to be cleared and repaired immediately by the brigades thro' or near which they pass; and care is to be taken to have free communications opened from one brigade to another thro'out both lines of the army.

The hot season approaching, all possible attention is to be paid to cleanliness in the interior and environs of camp; Sinks are to be dug without delay. Every fair day the windows and doors of all the huts should be kept open the greatest part of the day, and the bedding straw and bunks frequently aired.

All officers on parade duty are to pay a strict attention to the performance of the honors due to the General and Field officers agreeable to the established regulations.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, March 9, 1780.

Parole Reflexion. Countersigns Reason, Reserve.

Commands of Brigades frequently devolving on junior, while

senior Field officers are in camp, the Adjutant General is directed to vary from the order of the 31st. of January and instead of Commandants of Brigades, appoint as many senior field officers to do the duty of Brigadiers of the day as will make the tour once in eight days.

## **AFTER ORDERS**

Thomas O'Bryne of Col. Crane's Corps of Artillery is appointed Provost Marshal to the army 'till further orders.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, March 10, 1780.

Parole Substantial. Countersigns Solidity, Sense.

The Main Guard will be relieved tomorrow by Detail from the Line.

The returns called for by the order of the 6th. instant are to include all continental property received from the Quarter Master General's department, not specified in the returns made by the Brigade Quarter Masters.

As a multiplicity of business in the Adjutant General's office renders it extremely difficult for him to attend at the Orderly Office every day, the acting brigade Major of the day therefore after the duty of the grand parade is over, will attend at the Adjutant General's Office in Morristown to take the general orders

which he is to communicate at the place appointed to the other Brigade Majors and officers intitled to receive them; This duty to be performed daily 'till further orders, except on Saturday when the Adjutant General will attend in person.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, March 11, 1780.

Parole Trade. Countersigns Leinster, Bedford.

Hand's and Maxwell's brigades will relieve the fatigue party at the Baskin-Ridge Hospital tomorrow.

Stark's brigade will furnish a serjeant two Corporals and twenty men as a fatigue party to be sent tomorrow to Mr. William Beard's saw mill, near Baskin-Ridge to assist in repairing the same, for the use of the Army.

The Main Guard and Morristown Picket are to be relieved by detail every other day 'till further orders.



The brigadiers and officers commanding brigades are desired to attend at Head Quarters punctually at 11 o'clock next Monday morning.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, March 12, 1780.

Parole Temperance. Countersigns Tattoo, Time.

The regimental Cloathiers of Hazen's, Spencer's, Angell's

Jackson's, Webb's, Sherburne's and Livingston's regiments are to attend tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at the Cloathier General's store in Morristown to receive their respective proportions of cloathing. Brigadier General Knox will be pleased to appoint a person to attend at the same time and place to receive the proportion of cloathing for the brigade of Artillery.

The Court of Enquiry whereof Colonel Spencer is Presidt., having made strict examination into the conduct of Captain Van Dyck respecting the death of a Negro soldier belonging to Captain Bernard's company in Colonel Wyllys's regiment, report as follows, (Vizt.)

“The Court considering the evidence are fully of opinion that Captain Van Dyck being in the line of his duty, his conduct on the occasion was highly justifiable.”

The Commander in Chief approves the judgment of the court, and the Court is dissolved.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, March 13, 1780.

Parole Venerable. Countersigns Veteran, Vigor.

A General Court Martial of the line is to sit tomorrow 10 o'clock at the new store room in Morristown for the trial of Doctor William Shippen junior and such

other persons as may be brought before them, Brigadier General Hand is appointed President, Colonels Hazen and Proctor Lieutenant Colonels De Hart and North and Majors Thayer and Grief are appointed members, a Captain from each Brigade in Camp except the second Maryland and 1st. Pennsylvania and the Brigade of Artillery will also attend as members.

By a Division General Court Martial of the Pennsylvania line held the 22nd. day of February last Col. W. Stewart, President, Samuel Bell and Robert Powers, soldiers of the 10th. Pennsylvania regiment and Thomas Brown and Jacob Justice soldiers of the 7th. Pennsylvania regiment confined for "Plundering Mr. Bogart an Inhabitant near Paramus" were tried and found guilty of a breach of the 21st. article, 13th section of the articles of war and sentenced each of them to be hanged, more than two thirds of the Court agreeing.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

#### AFTER ORDERS

Colonel Johnston is appointed officer of the day tomorrow in place of Colonel Ogden who is to sit on general court martial in place of Colonel Hazen, Lieutt. Col. Mentges is appointed member of the same Court in place of Col. Proctor, excused.

#### GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, March 14, 1780.

Parole Vivacity. Countersigns Wit, Wine.

The Brigade Majors are to make accurate returns of the numbers of the company books, soldiers books and Regulations delivered each regiment in their respective brigades and the numbers of each wanting. These returns to be made by tomorrow at orderly time and delivered at the Orderly Office.

The State Cloathiers of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut are to apply immediately at the Cloathier General's Store in Morristown for their respective proportions of cloathing.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, March 16, 1780.

Parole Yawn. Countersigns Zany, Zaffer.

The General congratulates the army on the very interesting proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland and of the Inhabitants of that Country which have been lately communicated; not only as they appear calculated to remove those heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their trade but to restore to a brave and generous People their ancient Rights and Freedom and by their operation to promote

the cause of America.<sup>10</sup> Desirous of impressing on the minds of the Army, transactions so important in their nature, the General directs that all fatigue and working parties cease for tomorrow the 17th., a day held in particular regard by the People of that nation. At the same time that he orders this he persuades himself that the celebration of the day will not be attended with the least rioting or disorder. The officers to be at their quarters in camp and the troops of each state line are to keep within their own encampment.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, March 19, 1780.

Parole Bacon. Countersigns Beef, Brandy.

Two trusty soldiers from each regiment of Infantry and a good active serjeant from each brigade with their Arms Accoutrements, Blankets, Packs &c. are to assemble on the grand parade tomorrow morning at troop beating. The officers of

10. The Irish Parliament had petitioned Great Britain for the removal of trade restrictions and Lord North had announced in the British Parliament that the petition would most likely receive favorable consideration.

the day will have them formed into Platoons and the Brigade Major of the day will march them to Head Quarters where they are to join His Excellency's Guards 'till further orders.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, March 21, 1780.

Parole Derry. Countersigns Dublin, Dundee.

A Corporal and three men from each of the Maryland brigades and a Corporal and three men from Maxwell's brigade are to be sent to Commissary Gamble tomorrow morning to be put as guards at the Mills now grinding grain for the Army.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, March 22, 1780.

Parole Emancipation. Countersigns Epicene, Epigram. Two or three Coopers from each regiment in camp, if there are such, to be sent early tomorrow morning to the provision Magazine in Morristown to assist in repairing

barrels and repacking salt provisions.

By a General Court Martial of the line held by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, February the 16th. Colonel Humpton President.

Lieutenant Colonel Howard of the Maryland line was tried on the following charges:

First. "Disobedience of orders of the 17th., 18th., and 24th. days of January in point of cantoning the battalion or detachment under his care and command and not parading the battalion and remaining with it, or otherwise having it in a state and condition fit for action, agreeable to the orders given him on the evening of the 30th. of January for that purpose.

Secondly. For neglect of duty in not furnishing the morning reports and weekly returns of his battalion at the time ordered and in a correct military manner.

Thirdly. For unjustifiable orders or returns, signed by himself on the Issuing Commissary," and plead not guilty.

The Court having considered the several charges against Lieutenant Colonel Howard and the evidence are of opinion: That he is not guilty of disobedience of the several orders specified in the 1st. charge with respect to the

cantoning the battalion or detachment under his command or of either of them. They are of opinion that he is guilty of disobedience of orders in not having his battalion paraded the evening of the 30th. of January, and not remaining with the part that was paraded, and in not having it in a state and condition fit for action, which they consider as a breach of that part of section 2nd, article 5th. of the rules and articles of war which respects a disobedience of orders.

With respect to the 2nd. charge, it appears to the court that no neglect of duty can be imputed to Lieut. Col. Howard relative to the returns of his battalion not coming in at the time ordered; but they are of opinion that in general the reports he furnished were incorrect and unmilitary which they consider as a breach of article 5th. section 18th. of the Rules and Articles of War.

With respect to the last charge, it appears to the Court that Lieut. Col. Howard while he was on the lines, drew an order on the Issuing Commissary for rum for the officers of his battalion; That in many orders on the Issuing Commissary for provisions for his battalion he included many waiters or officers who had no arms and were not included in the returns of the detachment made to the commanding officer; In these instances the Court are of opinion that Lieut. Colonel Howard's conduct was unjustifiable and a breach of article

5th. section 18th. of the Rules and Articles of War.

The Court do sentence Lieut. Colonel Howard to be reprimanded in general orders.

The Commander in Chief approves the opinion of the Court in the instances in which they acquit Lieut. Colonel Howard, but painful as it is to him at all times to differ from a Court Martial in sentiment, he cannot concur with them in opinion where they find him guilty of disobedience of orders in not parading his battalion and not remaining with the part that was paraded, and in not having it in a condition fit for action. From the evidence and a comparative view of the circumstances of time, extent of cantonment, men on duty, the number of them actually on parade when he was arrested with the amount of his battalion, the extreme severity of the weather at that period and other matters which occur in the proceedings; it appears to the General that Lieutenant Colonel Howard endeavored to have his battalion paraded as soon as it could be done, and that although the whole number of his men, not on other duty or sick might not have been paraded at any time during the evening of the alarm, the failure did not proceed from any neglect or want of care on his part and might be well ascribed, both as to delay, and the deficiency of the men, to some of the causes mentioned above.

Neither does it appear to the General that Lieut. Col. Howard can be considered as having been absent from the men paraded as he was never farther than his quarters, which were quite contiguous to the parade, and this it seems while the men were walking the parade to keep themselves warm,

and after stacking their arms, in consequence of orders delivered by Lieutenant Duff<sup>30</sup> who acted as Adjutant, and who said he had received the permission from Colonel Hazen.

Nor does the General find, from any evidence in the course of the trial that the men were in a condition unfit for action; Their walking the parade and stacking their arms to warm themselves seem to have been justified by the severity of the weather and the explicit permission delivered by Mr. Duff.

Lieut. Col. Howard was wrong in drawing an order on the Issuing Commissary for rum for the officers of his battalion, tho' the quantity was not considerable. Their supply or whatever they drew of this article should have been in common with the officers of the other battalions and the effect of an order from Colonel Hazen who commanded the detachment; And as the object of returns is to preserve system and order and to operate in many cases as mutual checks, Lieut. Col. Howard should have made a perfect correspondence between his battalion and provision

30. Lieut. Henry Duff, of the First Delaware Regiment. He was taken prisoner at Camden, S. C., in August, 1780, and retired in May 1782.

returns by an explanatory note or remark with respect to the waiters drawn for in the latter and who were not comprehended in the former.

Lieut. Col. Howard's defence respecting reports, is not entirely satisfactory, as they ought to have been accompanied with the necessary remarks without which they were incorrect.

He is released from his arrest.

The General Court Martial of the line whereof Colonel Humpton is President is dissolved.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, March 23, 1780.

Parole Equanimity. Countersigns Fame, Favor.

A Subaltern officer from General Hand's brigade is to be sent to Pluckemin tomorrow to superintend the Hospital there in place of Lieutenant Leonard.<sup>39</sup>

By a General Court Martial of the line held by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the 23rd. day of February last, Colonel Humpton President:

Major James Moore<sup>40</sup> of the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment was tried on the following charges:

First. "Unofficerlike behaviour, in leaving camp for upwards of twenty days, when he had only leave of absence for two or three days, which has a tendency to subvert

39. Lieut. Nathaniel Leonard, of the Third New Jersey Regiment. He was made captain-lieutenant in March, 1780; transferred to the Second New jersey Regiment in January, 1780; appointed captain in September, 1780; served to April, 1783.

40. He was transferred to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1783, and served to November, 1783.

good order and military discipline."

Second. "Ungentlemanlike behaviour in promising to return to camp before General Irvine was relieved, and not acting agreeable to his promise."

Third. "Breaking his arrest."

Fourth. "Speaking in a very dishonorable and disrespectful manner of Congress."

Fifth. "Speaking in a very dishonorable and disrespectful manner of the Commander in Chief and Generals of our army," and plead not guilty.



The Court having considered the 1st. charge against Major Moore and the evidence, are of opinion that Majr. Moore had leave of absence from camp for two or three days; that he stayed away from camp much longer, and that his conduct in that instance is unjustifiable, unofficerlike and has a tendency to subvert good order and military discipline, and a breach of article 5th. section 18th. of the rules and articles of war: They are of opinion that Majr. Moore is guilty of the second charge exhibited against him which they consider a breach of article 5th., section 18th, of the Rules and Articles of War. The Court do acquit Majr. Moore of the 3rd. charge exhibited against him.

The Court having fully consider'd the 4th. charge against

Major Moore are of opinion that in a conversation that took place at West Point last fall between Colo. Chambers<sup>41</sup> and Majr. Moore, Major Moore expressed himself in a dishonorable and disrespectful manner of the conduct of Congress, but as his expressions do not affect their authority, they consider his conduct in this instance as a breach of Article 5th, section 18th. of the rules and articles of War.

The Court do fully and clearly acquit Major Moore of the last charge exhibited against him.

The Court do sentence Major Moore to be reprimanded in general orders.

The General is happy in the acquittal of Major Moore on the 3rd. and 5th. charges exhibited against him, and particularly so in his acquittal on the last of them, which he is sorry was ever made a matter of public discussion. He wishes that the evidence offered in the course of. the trial would have justified the Court in a similar determination as to the others; but Major Moore's conduct, with respect to the leave of absence he obtained and the manner of using it, also on the subject comprehended in the 4th. article of charge, severally appears to have been extremely reprehensible. He is releas'd from his Arrest.

By a General Court Martial of the line held by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the 9th. day of March 1780, Colonel Humpton President.

Lieutenant Colonel Robinson<sup>42</sup> of the 1st. Pennsylvania regiment charged with,

41. Col. James Chambers, of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He had been wounded at Brandywine in September, 1777, and retired in January, 1781.

42. Lieut. Col. Thomas Robinson, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. He had been wounded at Brandywine in September, 1777; transferred to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1783; made colonel in September, 1783; served to November, 1783.

“Unofficerlike behavior in leaving camp for upwards of twenty days when he had only leave of absence for two or three days, which has a tendency to subvert good order and military discipline,” was tried and plead not guilty.

The Court having considered the charge against Lieutt. Colonel Robinson and evidence are of opinion, That Lieutt. Colonel Robinson had leave of absence from camp for a few days and that he staid away much longer than he was authorized to do by the leave of absence that he obtained, which conduct they consider unofficerlike and having a tendency to subvert good order and military discipline, and a breach of article 5th; section 18th. of the rules and Articles of War and do sentence him to be reprimanded in General orders.

It appears to the General that Lieut. Col. Robinson exceeded the indulgence of absence granted him by Colonel Chambers even according to the extent of it as interpreted by Major Moore, who obtained it for him, and that his conduct was justly censurable. He is released from Arrest.

By a General Court Martial of the line held by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the 13th. day of March, Colonel Humpton President, Lieutenant Colonel Hay<sup>43</sup> charged with, “Granting an illegal permit to John Van Winkle,

43. Lieut. Col. Samuel Hay, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. He had been wounded at Stony Point in July, 1779, and retired in January, 1781.

James Collard, Elijah Crain and Thomas Laffron with two sleighs and horses to pass to Bergen Town and return with two ladies unmolested; and for insulting Ensign Rogers<sup>44</sup> in the execution of his duty,” was tried and plead not guilty.

The Court having considered the charges exhibited against Lieutenant Colonel Hay and the evidence are of opinion, That he granted an illegal permit, as charged, which they consider a breach of Article 5th. Section 18th. of the Rules and Articles of War. They are of opinion the part of the charge of insulting Ensign Rogers in the execution of his duty is not supported.

They do sentence Lieutenant Colonel Hay to be reprimanded in general orders.

The General approves the sentence, Lieut. Col. Hay not having the command on the lines in the quarter where he was, had no right to grant the permit he did; as Bergen town was out of our lines and within, or very contiguous to, those of the enemy; At the same time the General is perfectly satisfied that in doing it he was actuated merely by humane and benevolent motives to facilitate the return home of two ladies on their way from New-York, where they had been permitted to go, and who it appears required assistance. He is released from arrest.

44. Ensign John Rogers, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment He was wounded at Connecticut Farms, N.J., in June, 1780; appointed lieutenant in February, 1781; retained in Olney's Rhode Island battalion in May, 1781; served to November, 1783.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, March 24, 1780.

Parole Felicity. Countersigns Glory, Gordon.

The officer commanding on the Lines is directed in case of any sudden and serious movement of the enemy in that quarter to cause the Alarm Gun on the heights above Springfield to be fired; This is to be answered by the Alarm Guns in camp upon which the brigades are to form, on their

respective parades and wait orders. As it may happen that the Alarm Gun above Springfield may be heard by some of the camp guards whose situation may render them more accessible to the sound, and not by the party with the Alarm Guns in camp, the officers commanding those guards will send immediate information thereof by a trusty serjeant to the officer stationed at the guns.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, March 26, 1780.

Parole Hymen. Countersigns Jupiter, Juno.

The regimental surgeons are to send as usual to

the Flying Hospital for stores for the sick and are to be punctual in making their weekly returns on Mondays agreeable to general orders.

By a General Court Martial held in the City of Philadelphia by order of the Honorable Board of War, Jany. 24th. 80, Colonel White,<sup>72</sup> President, Captain Lieutenant Theophilus Parke was tried for, "Defrauding his men of their pay and bounty," and plead not guilty.

The Court were of opinion that Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke has not only been guilty of defrauding his men of their pay and bounty, but of repeated forgeries in signing several of the names of the evidences soldiers in his company for their pay and bounty, without their knowledge or consent.

The Court unanimously found Captain Lieutenant Parke guilty not only of fraud but of repeated Forgeries and sentenced him to be cashiered with infamy, by having his sword broke over his head on the public parade in the front of the regiment to which he belongs by the Adjutant of the said regiment, and it is the opinion of the court from the scandalous, infamous and villainous conduct of Capt. Lieut. Parke that he is unworthy of ever holding any post civil or military in the United

States, Agreeable to the 22nd. article, section 14th. of the Articles of War, the charge and sentence be published in the News Papers of the State of Pennsylvania.

72. Col. Anthony Walton White, of the First Continental Dragoons.

The charge of fraud being fully proved against Captn. Lieutt. Parke, the General confirms the sentence and directs it's execution.

By a General Court Martial held by order of the honorable the Board of War at Philadelphia the ninth day of March instant, Lieutt. Colonel Williams<sup>73</sup> President, Lieutenant Anthony Wright of Colonel Flower's regiment of Artillery Artificers was tried on the following charges (viz)

1st. "For tuning in debt to private matrosses, and,

2nd. For ungentlemanlike behavior in drinking at public houses with soldiers at their expence.

3rd. For going to a dance at night at the soldiers houses without their invitation and playing cards the same night with private soldiers.

4th For beating and abusing two Matrosses in a barbarous and inhuman manner when under arms on the fifth instant.

5th. For borrowing a pair of shoes from a Matross and not returning them or giving him any satisfaction," and plead "Not guilty."

The Court after duly considering the evidence for and against the Prisoner with his defence do acquit him of the 1st. and 4th. charges, but find him guilty of the 2nd., 3rd and 5th. charges being a breach of the 21st. article of the 14th. section of the Articles of War and do sentence him to be dismissed the

73. Lieut. Col. William Williams, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment.

service. The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

—Cradick<sup>74</sup> and Thomas Streehan<sup>75</sup> of Col. Lamb's regimt. Roger Taylor, —Burt,<sup>76</sup> Francis Pritchard, John Parcels, Alexr. Ross of Col. Crane's regiment and Samuel Gayke<sup>77</sup> of Lieutt. Colo. Willet's regiment are to be sent immediately to the Quarter Master General's to assist in making tents.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, March 27, 1780

Parole Intrepidity. Countersigns Industry, Integrity.

A Surgeon from the 1st. Pennsylvania brigade is to go immediately to take charge of the wounded at Paramus; he will call on Doctor Cochran for his instructions.

The General directs that officers and soldiers remain in camp and hold themselves ready for a sudden movement.

The men who want Arms to be immediately supplied and the whole to be completed with ammunition.

### **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, March 29, 1780.

Parole Loquacious. Countersigns Lustre, Lucid.

74. The name appears as William Cruduck on a muster roll of September, 1778.

75. The name appears as Thomas Shahaan on a muster roll of September, 1778.

76. The name appears as William Birt on a muster roll of September, 1778.

77. Gake.

Lieutenant Col. Ford will take charge of the 2nd. Maryland regiment 'till further orders.

The General or other officer of the day is to give the Parole and Countersigns to all guards or cause it to be done by the Brigade Major, that the omissions and mistakes which have happened of late may be avoided in future.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, March 31, 1780.

Parole Magazine. Countersigns Niveous, Novel.

By a Division General Court Martial held by order of Brigadier General Clinton, Lieutent. Col. Huntington, Prest.

Ensign Spoor<sup>10</sup> of the 3rd. New York regiment was tried for, "Scandalous and ungentlemanlike behaviour towards Captain Pell<sup>11</sup> on the evening of the 29th. of January last, with several others and forcibly putting him out of the room of a public house in which he had passed the evening", and plead "Not guilty."

The Court after considering the evidences and the Prisoner's defence are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of a breach

10. Ensign John Spoor.

11. Capt. Samuel Treadwell Pell, of the Second New York Regiment. He served to June, 1783.

of the 21st. article, 14th. section of the Articles of War and adjudge that he be discharged from the service.

The General confirms the sentence against Ensign Spoor, because there was a shameful combination of a number against a single Person, who appears to have given no provocation.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, April 1, 1780.

Parole Nectar. Countersigns Oracle, Optics.

The State Cloathiers and regimental Cloathiers of the Additional Battalions are desired to call upon the Cloathier General tomorrow for their respective proportions of shoes.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, April 2, 1780.

Parole Privado. Countersigns Powers, Protect.

By a division General Court Martial held by order of General Gist, March 27th. 1780, Major Deane<sup>39</sup> President, James Stinson of the Delaware regiment was brought before the court charged with "Promoting and encouraging discontent among the men, and making use of language that tended to countenance desertion" and plead "Not guilty."

The Court having duly considered the charge against

39. Maj. John Dean (Deane), of the Fourth Maryland Regiment. He was transferred to the Second Maryland Regiment in January, 1781, and died in November, 1781.



the prisoner, with the evidence, are of opinion, he is guilty of the 3rd. article 2nd, section of the Articles of War and do sentence him to suffer death.

The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, April 3, 1780.

Parole Paradox. Countersigns Quaff, Quake.

At a division General Court Martial of the Maryland line, held by order of Brigadier General Gist, March 28th. 1780, Major Deane President, Mr. Edmiston,<sup>58</sup> Waggon Master of the Maryland Division appeared, charged with, "Defrauding the waggoners of said division by neglecting to pay them for the month of August when he had drawn money for that purpose," and plead "Not guilty." The Court after considering the charge against Mr. Edmiston the evidence and his defence are of opinion he is not guilty and therefore do acquit him.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Tuesday, April 4, 1780.

Parole Qualify. Countersigns Refugees, Recruits.

The proper season being arrived, it is to be hoped the

58. This name appears as Samuel Edminson, Deputy Wagonmaster General, on a return of July 31, 1779.

weather will soon admit of a regular course of manœuvring. The regulations established by Congress for the “Order and discipline of the troops,” are so instructive and at the same time so simple and easy, that no officer, emulous of being acquainted with his duty and who will devote a reasonable portion of his time to informing himself can fail to acquire a competent knowledge. The General flatters himself that every officer will exert himself to this end, conscious that the want of such knowledge will *not* only be highly disreputable, but may be productive of fatal consequences at some important moment. Commanding officers of Corps are immediately to put their new and undisciplined men in training, and see that the business is conducted conformable to the regulations. All battalion officers, to captains inclusively are, without loss of time, to provide themselves with Espontoons, they are to apply in the first instance to the Quarter Master General for such as may be in his possession, and if not furnished there, to the Field Commissary of Military Stores. Those who have been already supplied by the public, and are now destitute, are to provide themselves.

None are to mount guard or go on detachment without being armed with Espontoons, to which the officers of the day will be particularly attentive; nor after a reasonable time being allowed to procure them, is any officer to ap

pear with his regiment under arms, without an Esponton, unless he can shew that he has not been able to obtain one.

For the execution of this order the Commandants of regiments will be responsible.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Wednesday, April 5, 1780.

Parole Remember. Countersigns Secrecy, Silence.

The Picket guard at Head Quarters will be relieved 'till further orders daily, by Lord Stirling's, Genl. St. Clair's and General Clinton's divisions, in rotation. The officers are not to be absent from this guard during their tour of duty; They are to receive their orders respecting the disposition &c.

from Majr. Gibbs. This is to be considered as a standing order until countermanded. Lord Stirling's division furnishes the Picket tomorrow.

All General and Stall officers not immediately connected with the line, are requested to inform the Adjutant General, what guards, fatigue parties, artificers or assistants they have, or may want, from the army, that they may be furnished on or before the 8th. instant, as all troops belonging to the line, however employed, will be called in immediately after that day.

At a division General Court Martial held March

30th. by order of Major General Lord Stirling of which Majr. Edwards<sup>74</sup> was President: Thomas Brown of the 2nd. New Jersey regiment was brought before the court charged with "Desertion" and plead guilty. The Court on considering the charge against Thomas Brown and finding him to be an old offender, guilty of repeated desertion, do unanimously sentence him to be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

The Commander in Chief approves the sentence.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Thursday, April 6, 1780.

Parole Syntax. Countersigns Tanner, Thrasher.

At a General Court Martial whereof Major General Howe was President, held on the 1st. of June last at Middle Brook and afterwards at Morristown from the 23rd. of December to the 26th. of January, in consequence of a resolution of the Honorable the Congress, for the trial of Major General Arnold on the following Articles contained in the proceedings of the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania at the City of Philadelphia the 3rd. of February 1779. Vizt.,

First. "That while in the Camp of General Washington at Valley Forge last spring, he gave permission to a Vessel belonging to persons then voluntarily residing in this City, with the enemy, and of disaffected characters to

74. Maj. Evan Edwards, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment He was transferred to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment in January, 1781, and retired in January, 1783.

come into a Port of the United States without the knowledge of the authority of the State or of the Commander in Chief tho' then present.

2nd. In having shut up the Shops and stores on his arrival in the City, so as even to prevent officers of the army from purchasing, while he privately made considerable purchases for his own benefit as is alledged and believed.

3rd. In imposing menial offices upon the sons of Freemen of this State, when called for by the desire of Congress, to perform militia duty, and when remonstrated to hereupon, justifying himself in writing upon the ground of having power so to do. For that when a citizen assumed the character of a soldier, the former was intirely lost in the latter, and that it was the duty of the militia to obey every order of his Aids (not a breach of the laws and constitution) as his (the General's) without judging of the propriety of them.

4th. The appropriating the waggons of this State, when called forth upon a special emergency last autumn, to the transportation of private property and that of Persons who voluntarily remained with the enemy last winter, and were deemed disaffected to the Interests and Independence of America."

The Court passed the following sentence:

The Court having considered the several charges exhibited against General Arnold, the evidence produced on the trial and his defence are of opinion with respect to the first charge: That he gave permission for a vessel to leave a port in possession of the enemy, to enter into a port in the United

States; which permission circumstanced as he was, they are clearly of opinion he had no right to give, being a breach of article 5th., section 18th. of the rules and articles of war.

Respecting the 2nd. charge, that altho' it has been fully proved that the shops and stores were shut by General Arnold's orders on his arrival at Philadelphia, they are of opinion that he was justifiable in the order, by the resolution of Congress of the 5th. of June 1778, and His Excellency, the Commander in Chief's instructions of the 18th. of June 1778. And with respect to the latter part of the same charge, "The making considerable purchases while the shops and stores were shut," they are clearly of opinion that it is entirely unsupported and they do fully acquit General Arnold of it.

They do acquit General Arnold of the third charge.

Respecting the 4th. charge, it appears to the court that General Arnold made application to the Deputy Quarter Master General to supply him with waggons to remove property then in imminent danger from the enemy; that Waggon were supplied

him by the Deputy Quarter Master General on this application which had been drawn from the state of Pennsylvania for the public service; and it also appears that General Arnold intended this application as a private request, and that he had no design of employing the waggons otherwise than at this private expence, nor of defrauding the public, nor injuring or impeding the public service; but considering the delicacy attending the high station in which the General acted, and that requests from him might operate as commands, they are of opinion the request was imprudent and improper and that therefore it ought not to have been made.

The Court in consequence of their determinations respecting the first and last charges exhibited against Majr. General Arnold, do sentence him to receive a reprimand from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to confirm the foregoing sentence by the following resolution lately received.

In Congress, February 12th., 1780.

Congress resumed the consideration of the proceedings of the court martial on the trial of Major General Arnold, and the same being gone through; A motion was made...that the sentence of the court be confirmed.

The Commander in Chief would have been much

happier in an occasion of bestowing commendations on an officer who has rendered such distinguished services to his Country as Major General Arnold; but in the present case a sense of duty and a regard to candor oblige him to declare, that he considers his conduct in the instance of the permit as peculiarly reprehensible, both in a civil and military view, and in the affair of the waggons as "Imprudent and improper."

The Honorable the Congress having been pleased by their proclamation of the 11th. of last month to appoint wednesday the 22nd. instant to be set apart and observed as a day of Fasting Humiliation and Prayer for certain special purposes therein mentioned, and recommended that there should be no labor or recreations on that day; The same is to be observed accordingly thro'out the Army and the different Chaplins will prepare discourses suited to the several objects enjoined by the said Proclamation.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Friday, April 7, 1780.<sup>89</sup>

Parole Uncle. Countersigns Toby, Trim.

The Main Guard is to be relieved daily by divisions in rotation 'till further orders, and care must be taken that all troops warned for duty be furnished with provisions before they go on parade.

89. "April 7. To Cash pd. Colo. Meade for the Genl. and suite &c dinner at Springfield as pr. bill £27: 7: 6."— *Headquarters Account Book*.

Lord Stirlings division furnishes the Main Guard tomorrow.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Saturday, April 8, 1780.

Parole Umbo. Countersigns Valor, Veteran.

The Commissaries are desired to send what hides and tallow they may have on hand to the Commissary of hides in Morristown, as there is an immediate necessity for those articles to be sent in, in order to their being taken care of.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Sunday, April 9, 1780.

Parole Urbanity. Countersigns Wag, Warble.

Lieutenant Edwards<sup>2</sup> of Colonel Jackson's regiment is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate in the Army of the United States and is to be respected as such.

A General Court Martial of the line is to sit tomorrow at the new store room in Morristown for the trial of such Prisoners as shall be brought before them. Colonel Livingston<sup>3</sup> is appointed President, Lieut. Col. Huntington<sup>4</sup> and Major C. Stewart<sup>5</sup> are appointed members. Genl. Hands brigade sends one Captain &c.

The commanding officers of brigades and regiments

2. Lieut. Thomas Edwards, of Jackson's Additional Continental regiment. He was Deputy Judge Advocate; Judge Advocate of the Continental Army; in October, 1782; served to November, 1783.
3. Col. James Livingston, of the First Canadian Regiment. He retired in January, 1781.
4. Lieut Col. Ebenezer Huntington, of Webb's Additional Continental regiment.
5. Maj. Christopher Stuart (Stewart, Steward), of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in April, 1780, and retired in January, 1781.

are immediately to call in all soldiers belonging to their respective corps who are upon Extra Service, Guards, Fatigue Parties, Artificers &c., agreeable to general orders of the 5th. instant and who have not been detached by a subsequent general order, except such as are immediately connected with the line, the Commander in Chief's guards, the detachment at Paramus, Artificers employed in the Quarter Master General's department and Colonel Baldwin's corps; Men employed at, public factories by order of the honorable Board of War or the Commander in Chief, and Waiters on General and Staff officers, of which last a special return is to be made to the Adjutant General from each brigade as soon as possible.

## **GENERAL ORDERS**

Head Quarters, Morristown, Monday, April 10, 1780.

Parole Whereas. Countersigns Why, When.

The President and Members of the General Court Martial of which Brigadier General Hand is President are to exercise their respective duties in the line of the army during the adjournment of the Court.



The Commander in Chief having been informed that many suspicious persons are frequently seen lurking in and about camp, directs that officers in general, and more particularly those of the guards, will take up and examine all

strangers who are found in camp or in the vicinity and if they have not passes or other credentials from proper authority will send them to the officers of the day for more particular examination, who will either dismiss or confine them as circumstances may require. The importance of suppressing Spies demands the strictest attention.